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**The Literary Digest**

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD.

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EDWARD J. WHEELER, - - - - - EDITOR.

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## TOPICS OF THE DAY.

### A GOVERNMENT BANK OF ISSUE.

A NOVEL plan for a bank currency was presented to the convention of the Bankers' Association, held at Atlanta last week, and while no official indorsement was accorded it, the plan is said to be favored by many leading bankers. Mr. Bradford Rhodes, of *Rhodes's Journal of Banking*, is the author of the plan, and in an editorial in his magazine (October) we find a brief but clear statement of its essential features. We reproduce it as follows:

"The idea is to have a bank chartered by Congress confined to the one function of issuing circulating notes. These notes are to be issued in the rediscount of commercial paper offered to it by the banks of the country, State, national, and private. All other banks are to be prohibited from issuing circulation notes.

"The new bank is to obtain its reserves, first, by the subscription of a capital of \$20,000,000; second, by the issue of its circulating notes in exchange for legal-tender and Treasury notes and gold. These last notes and gold are to be held as a reserve for the payment of all its notes. This reserve would be ample for a circulation three times its amount at least. In other words, if the bank should take in exchange for its own notes \$200,000 in gold, this gold would be a reserve ample for \$600,000 in notes. The Secretary of the Treasury and Controller of the Currency are to be members, *ex-officio*, of the directory of the bank. The institution is to have branches in all the principal cities and towns of the country. It is to be simply and solely a bank of issue, and is not to come into competition with other banks in any shape or manner. Its source of profit will be interest derived from the rediscount of commercial paper. This rate can be ordinarily fixed very low."

In explanation of the proposal, the editorial says that "it is as if the Bank of England were reduced to its issue department." The bank would receive no deposit and make no loans of the ordinary kind. Almost the entire business of dealing with individuals and firms would be left to the ordinary banks. With regard to the relation between this proposed bank and the Government, the editorial continues:

"Such an institution would at once relieve the Government and reform the currency. The bank would require a large portion of the legal-tender and Treasury notes as reserves, and would hold them and gradually convert them into gold as the Government was able to pay gold for them. If the legal tenders and Treasury notes were retired as fast as gold was paid for them the reserves in the bank would in the end consist wholly of gold. The silver certificates could be made exchangeable for the bank-notes, and thus after the withdrawal of the other Government notes they would always remain at par. Eventually the bank could take in hand the sale of the silver bullion now owned by the Government. The amounts that the banks would at first have to deal with would be large, but these would be reduced as the Government notes were redeemed in gold. The notes of the bank should not be receivable for customs duties, but being always redeemable in gold they would be available for the purpose. The bank should be permitted to issue gold certificates to save the transportation of gold.

"The first years the probability is that the amount of notes advanced on commercial paper to all the banks would not much exceed the present circulation of the national banks, viz., \$200,000,000. The Government should share in the profits of this institution, which at a rate of one per cent. charged for the discount of commercial paper would easily yield an amount equal to the tax now collected on national-bank circulation. The rate could be reduced as the amounts taken on commercial paper increased."

Other plans than that of Mr. Rhodes were presented to the Bankers' Association (by ex-Governor Merriam of Minnesota, Edward Atkinson, and others), but no action was taken by the convention beyond passing a resolution for the appointment of a committee, composed of representatives from every section of the country, to confer with the Secretary of the Treasury with regard to the cooperation of the banks in maintaining the national credit. Last year, it will be remembered, the Bankers' Convention adopted the so-called "Baltimore Plan" of currency reform, which, together with Secretary Carlisle's plan, was thoroughly discussed by the press and in Congress.

*The New York Journal of Commerce* has this to say regarding the significance of the resolution passed by the convention:

"This is the first really guiding ray that has shone upon the country during the past two years of its despairing wandering in the wilderness of financial confusion. Assuming that the committee be made up of really sagacious men, it is not conceivable how a conference between the Secretary of the Treasury and a formal representation of the banks should fail to bring the two to a resumption of their former normal relations. The problem is a perfectly simple question of finance, involving neither theory nor differences of alternative. Only one course is open—to make the stock of gold in the Treasury and that in the banks jointly available for the purposes of each; to return, in brief, to the former system of gold settlements, under which embarrassments about gold never did and never could arise. That is all that needs to be done and all that can be done in the way of permanent remedy; and, crediting both parties with average financial common sense, it is unimaginable how they should fail of reaching a settlement. That being done, confidence will return and the way will be clear for undertaking the retirement of the legal tenders upon a plan that will avoid disturbance to monetary operations and will substitute for them a sound and flexible bank circulation."

"WHAT principles are you going to advocate in the next town?" asked the campaigner's private secretary.

"I dunno. You get the next train there, and find out what their views are."—*The Star, Washington.*

### GERMAN-AMERICANS AND THE SUNDAY QUESTION.

A MORE liberal Sunday law is openly demanded by the German-American voters of New York city, and it is generally admitted that it is their influence that has secured the adoption of "local-option" Sunday planks, not only by Tammany, but by the anti-Tammany union and the Good Government clubs. Whether New York would vote for Sunday saloons if the Legislature passed such a "local-option" bill as the platforms promise, many consider extremely doubtful, altho it is assumed that the German-Americans would be almost a unit in favor of the change. An article in *The Forum* (October), by Louis Windmüller, a prominent German-American, is taken as embodying the German-American view of the Sunday question, and we give a few quotations from it as well as some brief editorial utterances from some of the German newspapers published in this country. They indicate what the Germans think and how they are likely to vote.

Mr. Windmüller declares for the "free sale of liquor at all times except during the hours of service on Sundays," and his argument is as follows:

"The population of large cities consists of elements whose tastes and education differ with their nationality and religious beliefs; their inclinations respecting the observance of a holiday vary accordingly. Their principal guide, however, must be necessity. The wealthy and middle classes can enjoy life according to their desires—they may devote Sundays or any other days to rest and religion; but to persons who work for a livelihood, the first day of the week alone offers opportunity for that recreation which is so essential to continued health of mind and body. These toilers constitute a large majority of our populace; to their industry we owe many of the comforts of life, and their wishes deserve our serious consideration. A ruthless interference with the enjoyment of the short hours of their leisure, therefore, is neither charitable nor wise. . . .

"We consider liberty and equality our greatest privileges; but men are not equal who may on the same day become 'as drunk as lords' at the Golden Gate and in the Rue Royale of New Orleans, gambling away their fortunes with impunity, while they would be arrested as criminals if they were to partake of a bottle of claret with their meals in Bangor, Me. The statutes which forbid drinking on Sunday apply to different parts of this and other States, but are enforced only in New York city. The constitution says that the privileges of citizens shall not be abridged; but the local enforcement of the Sunday law does abridge the privileges of the venders of beer and liquor because it drives their customers from the city to other places, where they may drink without fear of molestation. This is an encroachment on the personal rights of these citizens. The inequality between men

who can afford the luxuries and privileges of club-life, and those who can not, is more glaring still."

The question whether Sunday saloons would tend to increase intemperance, Mr. Windmüller answers in the negative. He says:

"The man who buys his beer on Saturday to provide against Sunday thirst must procure it in bottles; which is neither so wholesome nor so palatable as when drawn fresh from the barrel. By compelling one whose usual consumption is only an occasional glass to buy a bottle of whisky, our Sunday laws encourage him to become intemperate and to render others so. With a flask by his side in the solitude of his rooms he will drink more than is good for him, or at least more than he would take in a public place. Our prohibitory laws have generally had such results; and drunkenness is comparatively more prevalent in the Prohibition States than elsewhere."

Following are translations of comments from German-American papers:

"Altho, unfortunately, the Tammany candidate will benefit by it [the situation], the New York Germans are forced to vote with the Democrats. . . . When we are confronted with the alternative of tolerating tyranny and paternalism or paying higher taxes to a corrupt administration, we choose the latter. It is better to pay than to suffer tyranny. The New York Republicans are themselves responsible for this sort of thing."—*Seebote (Ind.)*, Milwaukee.

"The Sunday-closing question will bring about a decided verdict in favor of the Democrats, and once more put our State among the Democratic States. The Germans in particular, and all immigrants in general, will have a rare chance to defend their rights and to hold their position against the intolerant nativistic elements."—*The Staats-Zeitung (Ind.)*, New York.

"If the G. O. P. does not get licked at the next election so that she thinks she hears the angels whistle, then the New York Germans are either blockheads or they are hopelessly harnessed to party politics. We believe neither the one nor the other."—*The Anzeiger (Ind.)*, Louisville.

"One must hope that they [the Republicans] will suffer a defeat equaling that of the French at Sedan. That would lower the spirits of the Sunday tyrants throughout the whole country. A victory of the Republicans would make them more dangerous than ever."—*The Staats-Zeitung (Ind.)*, Chicago.

"The next administration of the metropolis will be Democratic, and Tammany will triumph."—*Abendpost (Rep.)*, Detroit.

"We fear the Republicans of the State of New York have done a great service to Tammany Hall by adopting the Miller resolution."—*Volksblatt (Rep.)*, Pittsburg.

"May the Republican Party of New York receive the punishment it merits. May it be defeated in the name of free labor and Christian morals."—*Volksfreund*, Buffalo.



THE HEAVENLY TWINS (?)

—The Evening Telegram, New York.

**Farmers and Silver.**—The Farmers' National Congress, which met last week at Atlanta, was the scene of a lively fight on the silver question. A resolution for free coinage at 16 to 1 was repeatedly voted down, and the following declaration was finally adopted: "We favor the free and unlimited coinage of both silver and gold at an agreed ratio, guarded by an import duty upon foreign bullion and foreign coin equal to the difference between the bullion-value and the coinage-value of the metal at the date of importation, whenever the bullion-value of the metal is less than its coin-value." The anti-silver press claims that this amounts to an emphatic rejection of free silver, but *The Atlanta Constitution* disputes the conclusion. It says: "If, as the cuckoos and goldbug organs say, the resolution is 'a declaration against free silver,' they ought to be willing to indorse it. Will the cuckoo organ in Atlanta indorse it? Will any goldbug organ in any part of the country indorse the conservative and patriotic resolution of the Farmers' National Congress? . . . When the Farmers' National Congress declared in favor of 'the free and unlimited coinage of both silver and gold at a ratio to be agreed upon,' it announced a platform on which every true friend of the people can stand." A resolution opposing further issues of bonds under any circumstances was rejected by the congress.



## IS THE ARMENIAN QUESTION SETTLED?

THE program of Armenian reforms laid down by the powers has at last been finally accepted by the Turkish Government, and an imperial decree has been issued publicly proclaiming the decision and the intention to put the reforms gradually into operation. The negotiations have repeatedly threatened to lead to serious complications, owing to the delays and resistance of the Porte, and the final triumph of the powers is believed to be due solely to fear of forcible interference. Every point is believed to have been yielded by the Porte, and it is hoped that the reforms in Armenia will be real and thorough. *The New York Tribune* recalls the terms of the original memorandum submitted by the powers on May 11, as follows:

"That memorandum deals with the six vilayets of Erzeroum, Bitlis, Van, Sivas, Mamouret-ul-Aziz, and Diarbekir. It provides that their number shall be decreased and their boundaries so rearranged as to make the population of each as homogeneous, ethnographically, as possible. The valis, or governors, shall be appointed without distinction of religion, and shall be such as are satisfactory to the powers. Associated with each vali shall be a moavin, or deputy vali, who shall receive petitions, control tax-gathering, and supervise the police and prisons, and fill the vali's place in the latter's absence. Wherever the vali is a Mohammedan, the moavin shall be a Christian, and vice versa. Subordinate or district governors shall be Christians or Mohammedans, according to the religious faith of the majority of the population, and each shall have a deputy of opposite faith. District councils shall be composed one half of Mohammedans and one half of Christians. The police or gendarmerie shall be recruited without regard to race or religion, but at least one third shall be non-Mohammedan. The prisons shall be radically reformed in the interest both of justice and of physical health. The Kurds shall be disarmed and kept under strict control. Farming of tithes and the *corvée* shall be abolished. There shall be no more quartering troops upon the people without compensation. Justices of the peace shall be Christians in Christian communities, and one third of all justices in each district shall be Christians. Prompt and just trial in all cases shall be assured. Ample indemnities shall be paid to all sufferers from the outrages at Sassoon, Talori, etc., and full amnesty shall be granted to all Armenian political prisoners and exiles. The rights and privileges of the Armenian Christians shall be respected throughout the empire. And to see that all these things are done there shall be at Constantinople a permanent Committee of Control, composed of three Christians and three Mohammedans, selected and appointed, of course, with the approval of the powers.

Touching the significance of the outcome, *The Tribune* says:

"It means justice and peace for Armenia. It means also, of course, some respite for the Turkish Empire from impending dissolution, which is not altogether an evil. It also means what is by no means the least gratifying, that it is still possible for those three great powers to overlook for a time their jealousies and hatreds, and to act together for the good of humanity. . . . If these reforms are honestly carried out there will be no further ground for complaint on the part of the Armenians, and the 'Armenian problem' may be regarded as practically settled until the time comes for the ultimate dissolution of the empire. That they will be carried out we are inclined to believe. They must be, unless the three great powers ignominiously back down and confess themselves baffled by the 'Sick Man,' and that the powers will do that is not credible."

*The New York Sun* believes that the Armenian troubles are by no means over, and gives several reasons for doubting whether the acceptance of the reforms can be regarded as a settlement of the question. It says:

"There is, indeed, no reason to suppose that the present Sultan has experienced a change of heart. He is the same man who has always refused to grant any political rights to his Turkish subjects, and who in 1890 gave his cordial approval to the policy which aimed at the extermination of the Armenians in the provinces adjoining the Russian frontier. He has yielded for the moment to the proposals of the powers from fear of the British

fleet, which at any moment might move from Lemnos through the Dardanelles to Constantinople. Danger from that source will now vanish, but Abdul Hamid will stand in constant dread of his Mohammedan subjects, who, should the reforms promised to the Armenians prove in practise more than a derisory dead letter, will demand corresponding concessions for themselves.

"The acceptance of the scheme of local self-government proposed for Armenia has placed the Turkish ruler in a predicament from which escape seems impossible. Should he fail to carry out his promises, the armed intervention of three great powers, or at all events, of England, is only postponed for a short season. On the other hand, should his promises be kept, he will be forced to give his Moslem subjects political institutions utterly irreconcilable with the califal authority arrogated since the early part of the sixteenth century by the Ottoman sultans."

## THE WOOL INDUSTRY: RUIN OR PROSPERITY?

POLITICAL organs are hopelessly at variance in their views on the situation in the wool industry. High-tariff Republican newspapers assert that it is ruined, bleeding, and paralyzed, while all adherents of low duties find in the facts and figures strong evidence of prosperity. Among the facts disputed by no one are these: in the last six months the imports of wool have been enormously in excess of the imports during the corresponding period of 1893; the average price of Ohio washed wool is from 13 to 16 cents a pound less than under the McKinley tariff; and great quantities of clothing wool have been received from abroad. But what is the true significance of these facts? Here is the view expressed by *The Philadelphia Press* (Rep.):

"The reduced tariff on manufactured woolen goods did not take effect until last January. But for the first year of the Wilson law the excess of imports of woolen goods over the last year of the McKinley tariff was \$29,974,168. Taking the excess of imports of wool, shoddy, etc., and of manufactures of wool, the aggregate represented in raw wool is 333,108,362 pounds. In other words, that much more foreign wool was imported in the first twelve months of the Democratic tariff than in the last twelve months of the Republican tariff. In dollars, custom-house valuations, the excess of imports of wool and woolen goods and shoddy amounts to over \$65,000,000.

"That much gold or American securities payable in gold must be sent abroad to pay the difference. Is it any wonder that this Democratic tariff sends gold abroad?"

*The Boston Journal* (Rep.), referring to exports of American wool, says:

"Why is the American wool sold to foreign manufacturers? Simply because there is no demand for it at home. American mills which see their trade thus slipping away from them of course have no use for American materials, and the wool which they once bought must necessarily either be thrown back on the hands of the growers or sold abroad to the foreign manufacturer for any price he may be willing to pay for it. In other words, if this incident which the free-trade press has been exploiting means anything at all, it means that instead of working up our own wool in our own factories, as we were doing under Republican protection, we are now sending it abroad to be worked up in foreign factories and returned to us in the shape of finished goods. That is, so far as this transaction goes, the United States has industriously retrograded from the position of a manufacturing country to the position of a mere producer of raw materials."

On the other hand, low-tariff organs make out a totally different showing. Thus *The New York Times* (Dem.), in replying to *The Boston Journal* (as above quoted) says:

"What has become of this great quantity of clothing wool and other kinds of wool which has been brought to this country and sold since the new duties on wool and woolen goods went into effect? Will *The Journal* say that it is rotting in warehouses or in manufacturers' storehouses? If it was not wanted at the mills, why does it continue to come at the rate of 250,000,000 pounds a year? And if it has been needed and used in the manufacture of

woolen goods, which is the truth of the matter, what becomes of the absurd assertion that the American mills are losing their trade and that for this reason American wool must be shipped out of the country? While *The Journal* is looking at the official figures, it should also call to mind the fact that wages have recently been increased in more than sixty woolen factories.

"The removal of the duties on wool enabled our manufacturers to procure free of tax the foreign wools which are required for such a mixture of differing qualities as will produce the best results. American wools can also be used to advantage abroad in association with foreign wools. The removal of the tariff barrier has stimulated an interchange, and while we are buying and using large quantities of the fine foreign clothing wools in association with our own product, the English manufacturers have begun to take American wool for use in their mixtures."

Regarding the fall in the price of domestic wool, *The Providence Journal* (Ind.) says:

"While it is true that Ohio wool now brings thirteen cents less than it did when the McKinley tariff was in the middle of its brief term of existence, twelve of those cents were lost before the McKinley law was repealed. Furthermore, of the two cents only which have been lost even at the worst under the new law one has already been recovered, whereas the steady course of wool prices throughout the operation of the McKinley law was downward."

*The Boston Transcript* (Rep.) charges the McKinley tariff organs with making unfair comparisons and juggling with figures. It says that "to-day it would be hard to find an industry in the whole country more prosperous" than the Massachusetts wool business.

The industrial organs repudiate the views put forth by the political press as "extreme and distorted," and deprecate the attempt to make political capital out of their one-sided accounts. *The Wool and Cotton Reporter*, the chief organ of the wool industry, gives the following as the true condition of affairs at the present time:

"Our woolen manufacturing interests are by no means in a bankrupt and ruined condition, and it is not true, as some have asserted, that our wool is being shipped to Europe because there is no demand for it here; the enormous sales of wool in Boston, both of foreign and domestic, during the past three weeks, probably exceeding in volume the sales of any similar period, refute this. It is true, however, that the conditions now prevailing in certain branches of woolen manufacturing in this country are most discouraging, particularly as applies to many lines of wool goods, and that medium makes of fancy worsteds have felt severely foreign competition. It is, moreover, true that the present duties on woolen and worsted goods under an *ad valorem* tariff, with accompanying undervaluations, are not sufficiently protective and ought to be revised, and it ought to be one of the first duties of Congress to abolish the *ad valorem* system as applied to manufacturers of wool entirely.

"Some of these [political] newspapers have, of late, been endeavoring to mislead their readers by erroneous deductions, citing the proposed retirement from business of the Harris Woolen Company, and the sale of the Broadbrook woolen mills to an English syndicate, as a 'sad commentary on domestic woolen manufacturing at the present time,' but they omit to mention that such mills as the Pacific, Arlington, and Washington are being operated to their full capacity, and are making important additions to their equipment, or that the Wanskuck Company have recently purchased the Geneva worsted mills at Providence with a view of enlarging their production. These political organs never discriminate between woolens and worsteds. Worsteds fabrics are in the ascendant now, and woolens are suffering."

*The New York Journal of Commerce* finds the wool situation unsatisfactory, but it does not hold the Wilson tariff responsible for it. It says:

"The imports appear excessive and out of all proportion to the improvement in business. Evidently it has been a case of overdoing, and there are frequent reports of cancelling orders and returning of goods arrived. Of course this rush of imports has been due to an exaggerated idea of the effects of the new tariff

and false anticipations regarding business improvement. Both importers and domestic manufacturers are feeling these excesses, tho fortunately relieved somewhat by the increased consumptive abilities of the country at large. For domestic manufacturers the situation is anything but satisfactory, as with keener foreign competition than ever and new conditions to master their progress has been impeded by unexpected difficulties."

### "IF THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT WERE REPEALED."

NEGRO suffrage is again a prominent subject of political discussion, owing chiefly to Booker T. Washington's remarks on the industrial aspects of the race problem and the efforts of the South Carolina constitutional convention to formulate a suffrage law which shall materially reduce the colored vote in the State. *The Richmond Times*, in an editorial on the subject, expresses the conviction that the only real solution of the negro question lies in the repeal of the Fifteenth Amendment of the Constitution. If that amendment were repealed, it asserts, the Southern States would never again hear of the negro question. Its argument is as follows:

"If the Fifteenth Amendment were repealed so that the States might make the qualifications for voting what they please, this would be done: The State law would allow all white men to vote, because, white men having been always freemen, all of them may be fairly supposed to have the necessary qualifications for voting. But the negro could not possibly have acquired the qualifications necessary for voting either while they were in their condition of savagery or afterward while they were in their state of slavery. Negroes, therefore, should not have been admitted to the privilege of voting until and except as the individuals qualified themselves for the exercise of the privilege. If the Fifteenth Amendment were repealed, therefore, the State law would allow all white men to vote and individual negroes as those individuals proved that they had reached up to certain qualifications for voting that the law would require of them. It might require that they should have learned to read, or should have acquired a certain amount of property, but it would impose conditions which would rescue the State from the peril of the solid cohorts of ignorant, brutal negroes, and would, at the same time, open to the negroes all the avenues of citizenship as they qualified themselves to walk in those avenues. This, of course, is the common sense of the case, and this is the condition which that blessed principle of local self-rule, which must be at the foundation of all good and just government, demands as the rule.

"The best test of what conditions would arise if the Fifteenth Amendment were repealed, is to consider what would have happened if it had never been enacted. All the suffering and distress of the South since the war have arisen from the fact that the negroes were voters. If there had been no negro voters, if the suffrage had been confined to the white population, there would never have been a disturbance of any sort in the South, the people would have divided very soon after the war upon the economic questions that divided other parts of the country, and the South, instead of being the land of constant turmoil and turbulence, would have been preeminently the land of conservatism, where argument and discussion would have told with greater effect than in any part of the Union. Whoever will reflect for a moment will be compelled to admit the truth of this. Very well, if that would have been our condition with no Fifteenth Amendment enacted and put into force, why would not just exactly the same condition of things arise now, if that amendment were repealed?"

"To our mind it is perfectly plain that the South would be entirely pacified if that amendment were repealed, and the regulation and control of the suffrage would be placed, where sound principle demands that it should be, in the hands of the States."

"I UNDERSTAND," said the citizen who wanted to know, "that you stand squarely on the platform?"

"Certainly," said the candidate.

"I wanted to ask you about the plank in reference to bonds."

"Bonds? Oh, yes. Lemme see, how did that read, anyhow?"—*The Journal, Indianapolis.*



## EXTRAORDINARY PROTEST AGAINST WOMAN-SUFFRAGE.

A MAN-SUFFRAGE Association has been formed by distinguished Massachusetts citizens for the special purpose of combating the woman-suffrage movement, which has been gaining strength and momentum of late. Under a law passed by the last Legislature, all persons qualified to vote for school commissioners, whether male or female, are enabled to vote at the next election on the question whether "it is expedient that municipal suffrage be granted to women," and the result of this referendum is to guide the next Legislature in settling the question. The woman-suffragists have been very active in urging their sympathizers to come out in full force, and have secured a strong indorsement from the Methodist ministers' meeting, which has passed resolutions advising women to register and vote "Yes." To counteract these efforts, the Man-Suffrage Association has issued a strong protest against woman-suffrage, which bears the signatures of one hundred men prominent in political, professional, business, and educational circles. President Eliot and Professor Norton, of Harvard, ex-Governors Robinson and Russell, R. H. Dana, Francis Peabody, John Fiske, C. F. Adams, and others are among the signers. The gist of the protest is contained in the following passage:

"Women, as compared with men, have had but little experience in private or trust or corporate business affairs. This is not due to our laws, but to other causes. Our city and town governments are great public business corporations. So long as the relative inexperience of women in business affairs continues, it is not to be expected that the combined vote of men and women will give as good results as the vote of men alone; and we submit, therefore, that the rights and property of our citizens, female as well as male, are now better protected and more intelligently cared for than they would be if the mass of voters should be doubled by established woman suffrage.

"We submit that woman suffrage will not promote the happiness or physical welfare of woman, that it will not tend to her social or moral elevation, and that it will not prove a benefit, but rather an injury, to the family, which is the basis of the growth and prosperity of the State."

While the press does not appear to be much impressed by this protest, it is claimed that the results of the registration indicate total indifference to suffrage on the part of the overwhelming majority of the women of Massachusetts. Incomplete returns show that only about 26,000 women, out of a total of about 573,000 possible voters, cared to register with the view of voting either way. We append some comments:

**No Argument Worth Considering.**—"It will be remembered that Boston, which came to enrol the names of Garrison and Phillips among its saints, was, in the early days of the anti-slavery agitation, especially zealous for the pro-slavery cause. Both of those famous abolitionists narrowly escaped from the murderous vengeance of a Boston mob. That city came near vying with Alton as the modern Jerusalem that stones the prophets, and eminent respectability was conservative then as now. It requires only a little knowledge of the history of the anti-slavery movement, rather than imagination, to see in 'man-suffrage' the aftermath of that pro-slavery episode in the past of Boston.

"The most remarkable thing about this address is what it does not say. There is really no reason given why the ballot should be denied to woman, the signers evidently thinking that the prestige of their names will serve as a substitute for everything, or perhaps it was a stroke of policy to hedge against an argument in reply. There is certainly nothing in the address that calls for refutation."—*The Inter Ocean, Chicago.*

**Is This Modern Chivalry?**—"If a number of men were to organize themselves into an association and put forth a manifesto with the avowed intention of preventing an equal number of other men, their associates, neighbors, and social equals, from enjoying the political rights which they claim for themselves, such a proceeding would seem to the majority of reasonable people to

reflect little credit upon the persons thus doing. Does the case really have a better look when such a manifesto is made for the purpose of depriving of equal rights the signers' wives, mothers, and sisters, and of the wives, mothers, and sisters of their neighbors, instead of individuals of their own sex?

"Perhaps, however, a public service has been done by this 'Man-Suffrage Association.' It may be a good thing to have the public see just how much is meant by the effusive assurances so often put forth by men opposed to women's rights, that they are perfectly willing women should have the ballot if they want it. Besides, the idea is a fruitful one, capable of wide application. It is often a good thing to have selfishness organized, so that it may be identified. . . .

"There seems to be no easily assignable limit to the number of societies that may be organized by men for the purpose of depriving women of the privileges which they, the men, find too sweet to be divided with that other half of the human race which, being physically weaker, is helpless, when appeals to man's chivalry and sense of justice are made in vain."—*The Advertiser, Boston.*

"The old Commonwealth seems to be shaken up, and from now to the election the question of woman-suffrage at town elections promises to be an engrossing topic. . . . If Massachusetts, which now permits women to vote for school directors, should extend their right to vote to municipal elections, she would not be the pioneer in such extension. The danger is that a small registration of women may lead many male voters to oppose the referendum at the election as being unpopular among the women, and municipal suffrage for the latter may be delayed longer than it would have been if the referendum had not been voted upon at all. Woman-suffrage, limited suffrage, and full suffrage have been granted in other States without any official expression of feminine views on the subject."—*The Ledger, Philadelphia.*

"The tendency of history to repeat itself is proverbial. We publish the appeal of the 'Man-Suffrage Association' in full in another column as a curiosity. Its signers have pilloried themselves for posterity. It is regarded as discourteous to-day to remind President Eliot of Harvard that his father was the only member of Congress from Massachusetts who voted for the Fugitive Slave Law. Forty years hence it will be regarded as a cruel thing to remind the children of these gentlemen that their fathers put their names to a protest against equal rights for women."—*The Woman's Journal, Boston.*

"A mere majority against the suffrage proposition would not dispose of it; the wishes of a large minority would be entitled to consideration. But when the negative result shows that there is only one woman in ten in Massachusetts who favors the suffrage proposition, there would seem to be no encouragement for continuing the agitation and no prospect for success either in Massachusetts or elsewhere."—*The World, New York.*

**Demand for a Non-Partizan Tariff Commission.**—The convention of the National Association of Paint, Oil, and Varnish manufacturers has adopted a resolution calling on Congress to create a perpetual non-partizan tariff commission, charged with the duty of "adjusting the tariff from time to time," in accordance with the changing conditions of national industry. Such a step, according to the resolution, would remove what is essentially a great business question "from the domain of partizan politics and relegate it to the hands of practical business men." A number of newspapers have warmly indorsed this recommendation. *The Philadelphia Ledger* (Rep.) says that "Congress could do no wiser, better, more profitable thing for the whole country than to create such a commission." *The New York Journal of Commerce* (Ind.), however, regards the plan as totally impracticable, and its reasons are as follows: "The politicians from whom the paint, oil, and varnish manufacturers wish to take the settlement of the tariff question care for absolutely nothing except votes; they try to do what they think in the country at large, but particularly in their own sections of the country, will be popular, and especially popular among the practical business men who have a good deal of money and can be depended on for large campaign contributions. There is not a Republican or a Democratic politician in the country who does not try to adjust his program to the wishes of the majority of the people, and particularly the practical business men who would control every election without an effort if they were agreed. Nobody would dare antagonize the practical business men if they were all on one side, and every professional politician in the country would make haste to get on their side, no matter what his attitude on the tariff had been or what theirs was. . . . The practical business men are just as much divided over the tariff question as the theorists are, who, by the way, have practically no influence whatever in the adjustment of tariff duties. Every item in every tariff has the approval of some business men and the disapproval of others."

## GOLD THE IDEAL STANDARD.

ALL thinkers agree that no standard of value is equitable which does not permit exact justice between debtor and creditor; but whether gold satisfies this requirement is a question on which authorities differ widely. Bimetallists and multiple-standard advocates contend that gold has been steadily appreciating, and that therefore creditors have been made to pay more than they received when their loans were contracted. Gold monometallists, on the other hand, claim that the value of commodities has shrunk in consequence of inventions and improved processes, and that, while the debtor is called upon to pay more commodities than he received, the value is the same. Prof. John B. Clark, of Columbia College, by applying a labor test, endeavors to show (*Political Science Quarterly*) that the gold standard is an ideal one and that no injustice results from making the currency conform to it. The principle posited by Professor Clark is this: "As the earnings of labor increase in terms of commodities, the duration of the working-day is shortened." The bearing of this on the standard question is shown in the following passages:

"If a unit of currency conforms to the amount of commodity secured by a *day* of labor, it will be an ideally right one; for it will divide equally between debtor and creditor the gains that come through industrial progress. Such an ideal dollar, if we use the American unit as the test, would buy a continually increasing amount of general commodities, and it would buy a decreasing number of *hours* of labor. If the number of hours of labor put into each day were quite normal, the ideal unit of currency would, as already stated, command an unvarying fraction of an average day of labor. If a thousand dollars loaned in 1800 cost a thousand days of labor, the same amount, as repaid in 1850, would cost the same number. Labor that diminishes in actual amount, as measured in hours, and that diminishes in sacrifice entailed—this affords a standard of payment by which debtor and creditor may share alike in the benefits of progress.

"It will be labor that increases in power to produce goods. If the creditor, in making the loan, gave to the debtor the power to get a hundred commodities, representing a hundred hours of labor; and if the debtor at the end of fifty years pays to his creditor money that will buy a hundred and ten similar commodities, but was earned by ninety hours of labor: the gains from progress are shared in a way that is practically even. The arithmetic of the case is simple; but let us make sure of it. The debtor has paid more commodities than he received. An excess of positive benefit has come to the creditor. The debtor has worked for the creditor less than, at the time when the loan was made, the creditor, or some one controlled by him, worked for the debtor. An equivalent gain, as negatively computed, thus comes to the debtor."

The ideal standard, then, to which the metallic unit of money should conform is "a labor day of enlarged power to produce and of diminished power to inflict sacrifice," and the question is whether our metallic unit *has* been kept in constant agreement with this ideal standard. Professor Clark writes:

"Has gold, for the last fifty years, had in the world at large a fairly uniform power to buy average days of labor? Has the average day of labor grown shorter? Has it come to command more commodities than it earned at the beginning of the half-century? If statistics answer these questions affirmatively, they establish the claims of gold as a standard of currency during a period of very great disturbance. If lesser disturbances are to be expected hereafter, the claims of this metal are to that extent greater. It would furnish a poor standard if an ounce of it could purchase to-day no more commodities than it could have bought fifty years ago. It would be a defective standard if an ounce of it to-day paid for as many hours of labor as it paid for in 1845. It is the best standard that practically can be had if an ounce of it commands, with minor variations, about as many average days of labor as it did at the beginning of the period. . . .

"The evil that can come from the fact that a gold dollar has a fixed weight is reduced to very small dimensions. Within any but a very long period it conforms closely to the ideal standard.

The variations that occur in such a long period are largely counteracted through adjustments of the rate of interest. An uncorrected remainder of a small variation remains.

"Opinions will vary as to the degree in which the length of the actual working-day differs from that of the theoretical day, which, if the foregoing deductions are correct, furnishes an ideal standard for money. Views will vary as to the extent to which the gold dollar has lost in its power to purchase hours of labor. If we think that ideally it ought to lose in its power to buy hours of labor as much as it gains in its power to buy commodities, we shall unite in thinking that its actual behavior has varied comparatively little from the ideal requirements. In any case it has gained where it should have gained—in its power to buy commodities measured in kind; and it has lost where it should have lost—in its power to buy average labor, measured by the hour. How nearly in quantity the loss offsets the gain is an unsettled question."

**Terrible Cruelty of Lynchers.**—A negro charged with rape was lynched on October 16 at Braden, Tenn., by a white mob of about three hundred men, and according to newspaper reports, terrible torture and mutilation preceded the hanging. The negro's ears and fingers were cut off, and for thirty-five minutes the torture was continued. Cries of "Burn him" were heard on all sides, and the correspondents add that "this fate would have been fortunate." Commenting upon this conduct of the mob, *The Telegraph*, Philadelphia, says: "The particulars of this tragedy form a hideous commentary upon the absolute failure of American civilization. They reveal in the most alarming manner the degrading, blighting, accursed effects of example; the legitimate and ruinous consequences of continued defiance of the principles of law and order. They show the downward plunge which humanity always takes when restraint is thrown off and uncurbed passion, blind hatred, vengeful fury, is allowed full sway in any community, or in the life of an individual. Ten years ago such a scene would not have been possible in any part of this land. Satan himself could not have recruited two hundred fiends in human form capable of making such a shocking exhibition of depravity. And yet this incident, as observed, does not stand alone. Not only that, but throughout this country at this time there is an average of two lynchings a day. . . . What is being done to eradicate this monster? To what extent has the educational, philanthropic, and Christian effort of the time succeeded in solving this depressing problem?" *The Nashville Banner* states that "there is no part of the country where better people live than in the immediate vicinity of this fiendish act," but regretfully admits that the outside world will refuse to believe this statement. It goes on to say: "Acts of that kind must of necessity lower the moral tone of the community in which they are committed. They breed a contempt for the law and are in the highest degree demoralizing. No community that desires progress and hopes to keep in touch with the advanced civilization which marks the close of the present century can afford to tolerate any such monstrous acts. Such deeds comport only with the dark ages, or with those barbarous people who have not been brought under the influences of civilization."

**The Venezuela Question and the Monroe Doctrine.**—The British Government is reported to have sent a ultimatum to the President of Venezuela, demanding reparation for the arrest, last year, of British police officers and setting forth the terms upon which Great Britain is willing to determine the boundary dispute with Venezuela. It is also stated that Mr. Chamberlain, the Colonial Secretary, has declared that it is the intention of the Ministry to insist on England's rights to the territory "within the Schomburgk line" and hold it by force if necessary. The United States Government is said to oppose this policy and to have recommended arbitration with regard to the entire territory in dispute. Minister Bayard is reported to have explained to Lord Salisbury the bearing of the Monroe doctrine on the controversy, but no formal statement in reply has yet been made to the United States. The American press urges the Government to prevent a repetition of "the Corinto incident" and to enforce the Monroe doctrine in letter and spirit.



## BETTER GUIDANCE OF PUBLIC OPINION.

IN no country is public opinion admitted to be so active, vigilant, and potent as in the United States. All observers agree that with us public opinion makes and mars policies, parties, and issues, and this fact is held to be significant of the high degree of development which the system of popular government has attained here. But in the opinion of some careful students this potency of public opinion is not an unmixed blessing to us, first because it breeds political cowardice, and, second, because it is itself in a very chaotic condition at present and is prone to hinder rather than encourage normal national progress. Thus, apropos of the alleged subsidence of the silver agitation which is hailed by the anti-silver press as a symptom of "returning sanity," *The New York Journal of Commerce* deplores the fickleness of public opinion which is responsible for the present neglect of the grave financial problems that menace our prosperity and credit. A short time ago, it says, the nation, fully realizing its dangers, was absorbed in the discussion of needed currency reforms; now, because business has revived somewhat and the free-coinage movement is waning, public opinion frowns upon all attempts to bring the subject of financial reform to the front. We quote further from the paper's editorial:

"The currency issue can not be isolated from the free-coinage craze; and it is reasoned that as the recovery of trade and of prices is curing that insanity it is best to do nothing that may incidentally revive it. From considerations such as these, our money-making people, who are always disinclined to trouble themselves with perplexing questions, are yielding to the conclusion that the currency problem must be postponed for future treatment.

"Here we have a revelation of a weakness and a vice in our public opinion. The weakness lies in a lack of courage in the enforcement of high principles of public policy; the vice consists in setting convenience above right and truth. Our one object is to make money. We can find no time for strengthening our social structure, nor for abrogating effete laws, nor for adapting our institutions and methods to the progress of the times, nor for purging from our financial and industrial systems rottennesses and dangers that imperil the national prosperity and safety. So long as 'trade is good' all is well and the most urgent reforms are left to the 'theorists' and enthusiasts, as something beneath the aspirations of men of business. When, now and then, there comes from the depths an explosion of the results of bad legislation, we catch a glimpse of the abnormal forces at work beneath the surface, and are seized with the most virtuous resolves to do some wholesale reconstruction; but the moment the startling phenomena disappear, we again cease to trouble ourselves about the things that beget catastrophe. The result of all this is an ignorant, weak, and ineffective public opinion; and yet public opinion is supposed to be the governing power of the Republic."

A more elaborate treatment of the subject of the weakness of our public opinion and the need of proper guidance for it is found in an article by Prof. J. W. Jenks, of Cornell University, in the current number of *The American Journal of Sociology*. Recognizing the supreme influence of public opinion in America, Professor Jenks starts out by asking and answering these questions: "What do we mean by public opinion? How is it constituted? Is it a judgment clearly formed after careful study?" Taking the silver question as an illustration, Professor Jenks says that neither the friends nor the opponents of the free-coinage movement have a clearly reasoned opinion. Public opinion on this question is mostly made up of sentiment based on erroneous knowledge of a few facts of the situation. He continues:

"Many of these people, as well as many of their opponents, have gained their ideas mostly from the newspapers, or from chance talks here and there with men whom they believe, in some instances, to be better informed than themselves, but who often have used only the same sources of information. Conviction deepens simply from the repetition of the thought.

"Then again, we all of us doubtless have our opinions formed

from former prejudices, we ourselves unconsciously selecting the facts and statements that fit into these former prejudices, and thus tend to confirm us in our own beliefs. We approve the opinions of the editor of our party organ much more readily than those of his opponent, tho the question be an entirely new one.

"Not a few, probably, of the less well-informed citizens of the community, blindly follow what their party newspaper says, and these perhaps whose opinions are formed almost wholly at second-hand are the ones that hold their opinions most tenaciously and are most positive in the promulgation of them. It is quite possible that the number of voters who have been Protectionists because they were formerly Republicans is greater than the number of voters who have become Republicans because they were Protectionists.

"It is probably not too much to say that not twenty-five per cent. of our adult voting population have deliberately made up an opinion on a public question after anything like a reasonably full and fair study of the facts in the case. Public opinion, then, seems to be a mixture of sense and nonsense, of sentiment, of prejudice, of more or less clearly defined feelings coming from influences of various kinds that have been brought to bear upon the citizens, these influences perhaps being mostly those of sentiment rather than those acting upon the judgment."

To the question who originates the opinions that tend to shape public opinion, Professor Jenks finds that no satisfactory answer can be given. Our politicians, unlike those of England, follow rather than lead public opinion, and the same thing is true of the newspapers. Churches, leagues, meetings, lectures do, of course, influence public opinion, but not in any systematic way. In regard to better methods of guiding public opinion, Professor Jenks makes two suggestions. One relates to individual effort, and what he says is this:

"Few people who have not made the effort have any clear conception as to the amount of influence, especially in local matters, that one individual may exert by a little judicious talk with a few men of influence in different classes in society. I have more than once seen one man within two days practically change, or formulate, one might better say, the opinion of a large part of a community by a dozen conversations with as many different men, each representing some special social or business class."

The second suggestion embodies the proposition to establish, by endowment, a new independent paper. We quote:

"Probably no greater service could be done to the country by any wealthy man or group of men than the liberal endowment of a paper with a sum so large that it would be a matter of indifference whether people subscribed or not. A paper with such an endowment, in the hands of trustees of integrity, whose aim it should be to give the news fairly and fully, to give the basis for judgment on all political questions, to give carefully written, moderate opinions on both sides, might be more of an educating influence in the community, and might have a stronger tendency toward elevating the political tone of our country than a dozen new universities."

In his closing paragraph, Professor Jenks sums up his argument as follows:

"We see then that in fact at the present day our public opinion is not thought, but that it is largely made up of prejudice, of sentiment, and is easily led in almost any direction regarding matters on which one has not already committed himself by joining a party or by previous habit. We have seen still further that it is perhaps one of the greatest misfortunes of our time and country that public opinion is so little a matter of judgment based on ripe consideration; and the present condition of affairs makes it evident that it is the duty of thoughtful men first to take the lead consciously and conscientiously on important questions of the day, as best they can; to use their influence in shaping public opinion, not by concealment of the facts but by open statement of the facts and fair argument so far as possible; and, secondly, to use what influence they can exert to promote among the people, by the means suggested, as well as by all other means, methods of training that will lead our people more and more consciously to wish to free themselves from prejudice and to shape their lives in public matters more and more by judgment."

### STRENGTH AND WEAKNESS OF MODERN SOCIALISM.

LIKE everything else, Socialism is undergoing remarkable changes and constantly assuming new forms. The Socialism of to-day differs radically from that of twenty years ago; the tenets which were then regarded by leading Socialists as fundamental are discarded by their modern disciples as crude half-truths or downright fallacies. Attention to this interesting development of Socialism is drawn by Mr. W. H. Mallock, the acute English essayist, in a review of the new "Handbook of Socialism" of Mr. W. D. P. Bliss, the editor of *The Dawn*, which has recently been published in London. Praising the book as instructive and trustworthy, Mr. Mallock (*The Saturday Review*, August 3) proceeds to point out the essential differences between the old and the new Socialism as disclosed by Mr. Bliss's historical survey. Concurring in the view that the advent of "scientific Socialism" as distinguished from mere utopian speculation and sentimentality dates from the time of Karl Marx, Mr. Mallock writes:

"The main teachings of Marx are two in number. One is that every great economic change has been, is, and must be, a gradual historic growth, and not the result of any single violent act, performed with the intention of bringing such a change about. The other is that wealth, in the modern world, consists in, and is measured by, the exchange value of the goods comprising it; that goods exchange or, in other words, possess value in proportion to the amount of average labor embodied in them; and that this average labor—or, what is the same thing, the average laborer—is the sole source and creator of all wealth. Now during the first twenty years that followed the death of Marx, it was the latter of these two doctrines by which he was chiefly known, and indeed the sole doctrine by means of which he had any general influence. It was a doctrine, indeed, which instantly lent itself to the purpose of the popular propagandist. 'All wealth is due to labor; therefore to the laborer all wealth is due.' Translated thus, it became the socialistic war-cry, and was placed in the forefront of every revolutionary manifesto. But now times have changed, or at all events are quickly changing; and the position occupied by the two Marxian doctrines is being reversed. The more thoughtful Socialists are, as Mr. Bliss bears witness, at last coming to see how incomplete and untenable is that theory of value which Marx elaborated so ingeniously: and thrusting this into the background, they are bringing into the place of honor the other doctrine which certainly deserves it much better, and which contains an element of profound and valuable truth—the doctrine as to the gradual nature of all great economic change. Marx, in fact, is coming to be represented as the father of scientific Socialism, not because he supplied a fulcrum for the socialistic lever by proving labor to be the sole source of value, but because, as Socialists are now fond of saying, he raised the theory of Socialism from the revolutionary stage to the evolutionary."

This change, says Mr. Mallock, is in the right direction, for it makes Socialism less inconsistent with the facts, but while it has strengthened Socialism in one direction, it has fatally weakened it in another. To prove this assertion, Mr. Mallock continues as follows:

"Abandoning, as we have seen, the doctrine that all men who work the same number of hours are equally efficacious as wealth-producers, Socialism, Mr. Bliss tells us, now frankly admits the dictum of science to be 'that men, in fact, are not born equal. Some men,' he continues [even if all the land were nationalized, and rented from the State], 'would make better use of the soil, and accumulate wealth. . . . They would multiply capital.' Now these exceptional wealth-producers, according to our contemporary Socialists, are still to go on producing an exceptional amount of wealth; but it is to be taken from them and merged in the common fund. Nor, says Mr. Bliss, is this inequitable. Socialists, he tells us, justify it on strictly scientific grounds. It is right, they argue, to take from a man the capital which he otherwise would accumulate, because, in the words of Mr. Edward Bellamy, 'nine hundred and ninety-nine parts out of the thousand of every man's produce are the result of his social inheritance and

environment;' and thus, in the case even of the most obviously exceptional man, 'it is impossible to say what man produces any given portion of capital.' It may strike the reader as a curious kind of ethical argument that because it is impossible to tell exactly how much a man has produced, it is right to treat him as tho he had produced nothing; but Mr. Bliss and his Socialists provide us out of their own mouths with a far more fatal exposure than this of the emptiness of such teaching. Mr. Bliss admits that if wealth is to be practically equalized by taking away from 'the best men' the capital which they now accumulate, the question how to induce such men still to exert themselves as formerly constitutes a real difficulty; but Socialism, he says, has solved it. It would secure the energies of these men—these men who are capable of making a better use of the soil, and of accumulating wealth—not by giving them an exceptional share of that wealth, 'but by giving them (a far more effectual motive) higher honor.' Now, if honor be really a far more effectual motive than wealth, it can only be so because men are more covetous of possessing it; and the manner of its distribution will be even more keenly criticized. But if it be unjust to reward the best men by giving them exceptional wealth, because it is impossible to form any estimate of how much has been produced by them, to pay them by exceptional honor will be more unjust still. It will, in fact, be impossible to pay exceptional honor to anybody. The pointed recognition, however, by contemporary Socialists that the exceptional productivity of the best men must, as a fact, be stimulated by an exceptional reward of some kind, and that kind the most valuable kind conceivable, at once disposes of the doctrine that is impossible to discover who 'the best men'—that is to say, the most productive men—are. It constitutes, indeed, the most emphatic assertion of the very truth which they affect to deny—namely, that exceptional men produce an amount of wealth the exceptional magnitude of which is quite sufficiently ascertainable to justify their being paid for producing it with a corresponding proportion of the very highest reward which society has to offer. . . . The moment the Socialists admit it to be 'the dictum of science' that 'men, in fact, are not born equal,' and that the productive powers of the few are far greater than those of the many, they have admitted into their own camp the agent of their own overthrow. The fatal horse has been dragged within the walls of Troy."

Yet another fatal admission, according to Mr. Mallock, is made by modern Socialists. They concede, he says, that the able minority can not be coerced into working for honor and the common welfare, but must be induced to do so by moral influences. But in that case, so long as the minority remains unconverted, social reorganization seems to Mr. Mallock utterly impossible. To quote again:

"If, therefore, the present system of production is to be metamorphosed as the Socialists desire, this change can be accomplished only by the consent of the two parties. The consent, and not the consent only, but the enthusiastic consent, of the minority is just as essential to it as the aspirations and the enthusiasm of the majority. The men who produce much must be as eager to part with their products and accept honor in return, as the men who produce little are to do the precise contrary—to give the honor, and in return appropriate the products. But the Socialists altogether neglect this vital consideration. . . . Of the necessary partners, then, to the great socialistic change one remains entirely unconverted; and unless it is converted, the other may perhaps ruin society, but it can never be really taking a single step toward its reorganization."

"YOU'VE been to Norway!" somebody asked a friend. "What is the Gothenburg system like?"

"Oh," said the tourist, "as far as I can remember, it's something in this way: you order whisky as hot water, and they put it down in the bill as sugar."—*Home Journal*, Boston.

"WOMAN is to be congratulated that she has lifted herself from a condition of oppression to one of mere depression. Her next step upward may be in the direction of repression," says *The Buffalo Courier*, and we merely desire to say in addition that the new woman has already reached the limit in expression.—*Post-Express*, Rochester.

THE chilling breeze now pipes its lays  
And dusty streets it wipes,  
The politician dust must raise  
That he may lay his pipes.

—*The News*, Albany.



## INEQUALITY AND FAVORITISM IN REAL-ESTATE TAXATION.

A STRIKING memorial on the subject of real-estate valuation and assessment in New York has been presented to Mayor Strong by a committee of the Manhattan Single Tax Club. It calls attention to alleged violations of the plain provisions of the law requiring that "all real and personal estate shall be estimated by the assessors at a sum for which such property under ordinary circumstances would sell," and suggests the adoption of certain reforms. The memorial charges that the assessors have been guilty of "systematic discrimination in favor of political favorites," and that the richest estates are assessed at an absurdly low figure. While the officials claim that the real property in New York is assessed at an average of about 65 per cent. of its actual value, the investigation of the club is said to show that the real average is only 49 per cent., and that some of the property is assessed as low as 9 per cent. Annexed to the memorial is the following "list of favored tax-payers:"

Favored Taxpayers.	Property.	Fair Taxable Value.	False Value on City Books.
THE ASTORS.....	2,748 lots in 23d and 24th Wards.....	\$6,870,000	\$1,002,316
W. W. ASTOR.....	292.13 lots on Harlem River and Cromwell Creek.....	1,460,650	95,000
J. D. CRIMMINS.....	Madison Ave., 58th and 59th Streets.....	1,375,000	356,000
S. OTTENBERG.....	2d Ave. and 22d Street.....	300,000	100,000
S. OTTENBERG.....	2d Ave. and 19th Street.....	300,000	100,000
AARON WISE.....	2d Ave. and 21st Street.....	65,000	30,000
M. REISCHMAN.....	2d Ave. and 21st Street.....	180,000	60,000
SCHUBERT.....	7th Ave. & 125th St., Hotel Winthrop.....	425,000	175,000
SCHUBERT.....	Lots, same corner.....	700,000	190,200
GEORGE EHRET.....	8th Ave. and 125th Street.....	650,000	215,000
JOHN J. QUINN.....	124th St., bet. 7th and 8th Avenues.....	150,000	40,000
MILLIONAIRES' CLUB.....	5th Ave. and 60th Street.....	2,000,000	550,000
NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO.....	Plaza Hotel, 59th St. and 5th Ave.....	2,500,000	1,100,000
THOS. CRIMMINS.....	2d Ave., bet. 60th and 61st Street.....	175,000	81,500

The memorial also charges that improved property is assessed at a higher percentage than unimproved property, thus "encouraging holding of land out of use and arresting the growth of the city." The following are the recommendations made in the memorial:

"The remedy which we propose is the honest enforcement of the law by the Tax Commissioners, and the publication by street and lot and house numbers of the assessments, showing the holder of the title rather than the payer of the tax. This should be published in the City Record, as the registry lists are now published, except that each supplement should cover award, and a copy be given to each tax-payer with his bill, so that he can compare his assessment with those of his neighbors. The land and the improvements should be placed in separate columns, as is done in Massachusetts and many other States, and a separate statement, showing the amounts received from rents and taxes on docks and the return from franchises, should be properly itemized."

Commenting on this memorial, *The World* says:

"That favoritism and unlawful discrimination have become features of the tax-collecting methods in this city the facts and figures presented in our news columns to-day conclusively prove. It is for Mayor Strong carefully to consider the remedy suggested by those who bring this complaint, and to put into practise if it seems to him to be necessary under existing conditions. But whether or not he acts upon the plan suggested, one grave duty devolves upon him that admits of no questioning. He should see to it that the Tax Commissioners enforce the law equally in the case of all citizens without discrimination for or against any."

*The Press* thinks that the root of taxation abuses is found in Tammany rule. It says:

"There has been no class-favoritism of the rich, as the single taxers in their ingenuousness, or their fanaticism, suppose. Every real undervaluation which they have discovered represents, they may be sure, an individual misuse of the taxing power for some definite political purpose."

**Secretary Carlisle's Currency Address.**—In his recent address before the Massachusetts Reform Club, Secretary Carlisle reviewed the financial situation and reiterated the views which he advanced last year in his report to the President. He declared that all danger from the silver movement had passed by and that the country was now confronted with the problem of retiring the greenbacks. After the experience of the last three years, he said, it seems almost incredible that the proposal to cancel the greenbacks should encounter any serious proposition. The Government should withdraw altogether from the banking business, since it is not properly equipped for it. Referring to the argument that the greenbacks bear no interest, the Secretary asserted that, on the contrary, they have proved the most expensive form of currency, it having been necessary to issue interest-bearing bonds to the amount of \$257,915,700 for the sole purpose of maintaining a fund for their redemption on presentation. Mr. Carlisle admitted that there is room for wide differences of opinion as to the character of the substitute for the greenbacks and the manner in which their retirement shall be accomplished. The Secretary's address has been widely commented on, but few new points have been brought out. *The New York Tribune* accused Mr. Carlisle of "sloppy use of language," and denies that the Government is at all engaged in the banking business. It says: "The plain truth is that the Government is not in the banking business at all. It never lends money, has no authority or power to lend, and never receives money on deposit for the purpose of being loaned. It issues notes only for its debts, and that every individual or firm, whether engaged in manufacturing, trading, or any other occupation, can do at any time without engaging in the banking business in any sense whatever." *The World*, of the same city, characterizes this as ignorant criticism, and replies: "It is true that the Government does not engage in that department of banking, but it does engage in the business of a bank of issue, which is the more dangerous part of banking if it is not conducted upon a sound and secure basis, as in this case it is not."

## TOPICS IN BRIEF.

"I SEE," said Mr. Jones, "that a London paper suggests inoculating British peers when they are young with Anti-Falling-in-Love-with-American-Heiresses virus as a measure of protection to home beauty."

"Wouldn't it do just as well," inquired Mrs. Jones, "to inoculate the British girls with the gold-cure?"—*Recorder, New York.*

"I hear a good deal about double taxation," said the stranger. "May I ask what it is?"

"Certainly," replied the promoter. "We call it double taxation when we have to pay both the city and the aldermen for a franchise."—*The Post, Chicago.*

A MAINE story-writer is preparing a story the plot of which centers around the contraband liquor trade. It need not be a work of fiction.—*The Transcript, Boston.*

OHIO'S mills are busier than ever on iron for export. It's easier for thousands of tons to cross the ocean than for McKinley to get over the simple fact.—*The Times, Philadelphia.*

THERE is strong reason to suspect the presence of a high grade of finely tempered cutlery in the sleeves of some of the eminent Eastern political bosses.—*The Record, Chicago.*

THE result of the Indianapolis election rather knocks out the theory that the Republicans can elect "a yaller dog" this year.—*The Journal, Kansas City.*

THE story of New York politics, with its "Garus" and "Goo-goos," sounds like a portion of "Gulliver's Travels."—*The Traveler, Boston.*

SECRETARY OLNEY seems to have sent Prime Minister Canovas a photograph of Cleveland's vigorous foreign policy propped up in bed.—*The Tribune, Detroit.*

WARNER MILLER got on his own plank, and he didn't find it crowded.—*The Observer, Utica.*

WHEN Chicago politicians decide to help a friend, they have him indicted and then run him for alderman.—*The News, Galveston.*

"How did Grassgrow do with his book on 'Success on Farming?'"

"Splendidly. The book paid for all he lost on the farm."—*Judge, New York.*



DUTY OF THE SPANISH SOLDIER.  
Sole Survivor: "I must escape, as I have a great victory to report for Spain."  
—*The Tribune, Detroit.*

## LETTERS AND ART.

## RELICS OF DON QUIXOTE.

SO real is the fictitious character of Don Quixote that not a few travelers in Spain have delighted in tracing the various courses of his alleged adventures and in gathering curios representative of his romantic day. Such enthusiasts will welcome an article in *Temple Bar* for October, by Messrs. C. Boyne Luffmann and L. M. Lane, on "The Sources of Don Quixote," in which the real personages from which Cervantes drew his characters are located and identified, and wherein we are conducted, following the course of the story, to a realistic view of many scenes familiar to memory from description. We are first shown the spot where the writing of "Don Quixote" was begun:

"The village of Argamasilla de Alba is situated on the extreme southeast corner of New Castile, close to the source of the 'weeping Guadiana.' Viewed from the plain of La Mancha, its aspect is dull and unsightly, being composed of mean-looking houses built around a dreary plaza, shaded by a few fine English elms—the only objects that lend a touch of poetry to the scene.

"It was to this insignificant spot that Cervantes was sent as tax-collector, or tithe proctor, to the Priory of St. John. The mayor, incensed by his importunities, charged him with the embezzlement of the moneys collected, and it was on this count, now believed to be groundless, that Cervantes was cast into prison. This prison still stands in the 'Calle,' bearing his name. Part of the original door, well protected with iron plates, is likely to endure for many a year, but the rest of the building is fast falling into decay.

"It is sad that no effort should be made to preserve this interesting monument, to which we owe the creation of a work of immortal genius: for had Miguel Cervantes not been cast into prison by an eccentric mayor, the story of 'Don Quixote,' in whose pages throbs the national life of Spain, would never have seen the light.

"The book was in a great measure the outcome of circumstance. During his imprisonment, Cervantes's imagination was left to feed upon the personalities around him—the mayor and other village notables. These living personages became the types of his fictitious characters, known to all students of literature under the names of Don Quixote, Sancho Panza, Dulcinea, Master Nicholas, the Licentiate, the Bachelor, and many others. Here, in his gloomy cellar-prison, Cervantes conceived his wondrous story, and here he actually wrote the first two chapters, which were thrown by his jailers to those who waited below."

The barber of whom Don Quixote said to his squire, "There comes one toward me who carries on his head Mambrino's helmet, concerning which I swore an oath," has left his type, who may still be seen, "carrying on his head a basin, to save his hat," and who is here sketched:

"The traveling barber still exists in Spain; the warmth of the climate and an evident distaste for his hirsute adornments makes *el barbero* a necessity in any Spanish house. He can be seen on the footpaths of country Spain, trudging along under a little load of brass pots, bowls, and basins, not forgetting a tiny oil-stove, which enables him to supply customers with a warm shave. He also carries lancets for bleeding, and he never fails to assure every man he meets that his personal appearance would be wonderfully improved by the barber's art."

Following the Don in his journey to interview Merlin in the Cueva of Montesinos, we are brought to the village of Rudiera, whose inn was the scene of so many of the knight's adventures, and concerning which we quote:

"Altho now the sleepest of 'Sleepy Hollows,' it displays abundant traces of former activities. The foundations of old buildings, silk and powder mills, extend over acres of ground, and numberless rude wheels and other primitive contrivances, ranged at the foot of the Cascade of Lunamontes, show that its waters were formerly turned to practical uses. All these ruins are now beautifully softened by a vegetable growth springing from every nook and crevice. A squarely built house, dignified by the name

of 'palace,' which dominates the little village, was built for a military official, who, some four hundred years ago, directed the gunpowder manufactory. The inn which furnished Don Quixote with so much entertainment is an old-fashioned building to which three centuries have brought little change. The stone seat outside the door, on which Don Quixote sat, musing over the adventure of the 'braying alderman,' is still a substantial fact, and the image of the man 'clad from head to foot in chamois skin' (who announced the arrival of the 'divining ape') may still be seen in the shape of a goatherd from the mountains."

## MANAGERS TO BLAME FOR POOR PLAYS.

WHICH of the trio is really to blame for the prevalence of trashy plays—the actor, the manager, or the public? According to the opinion of Mr. John Malone, himself an actor for more than fifteen years, the manager is chiefly to blame—the latter-day autocratic and speculating "manager" who has been developed from the old-time "agent," who was the servant of the actors and the public; and this same speculating manager is said to have come into existence through the abolishment of the "stock" company and the introduction of the traveling "star." To what extent the wily and unscrupulous manager has basely affected the drama, we are informed by Mr. Malone, in the October *Forum*, as follows:

"The United States is a broad and busy country, and it is well supplied with excellent journals. As is natural and unavoidable, these generally take their tone in treating dramatic affairs from those of the metropolis. What is said and done in New York about plays and actors is published all over the Union as quickly as the wire and the press can spread the news. Consequently the theatrical business of the entire country is managed from New York. That is why actors, managers, and the minor personages of stage life flock to New York. That is why for many years past it has been possible for the wily speculator in rotten dramatic lumber to set up a flimsy stage structure, held together only by the adhesive qualities of paint and printer's ink, and—by keeping a New York theatre open and empty for its exhibition for a stated term of weeks at the expense of three or four thousand dollars a week, and by a continual pestering of the good-natured journalist—to obtain a sufficient amount of notice of his 'great New York success!' to enable him to travel through the country with his 'show,' and gather a rich harvest from those who are eager to see what sort of plays please the people of the great city. Of course the 'show' soon falls to pieces from the weight of its own worthlessness, and the seeds of general contempt for New York's good taste in theatrical matters are sown broadcast. But no matter. The enterprising speculator, now well in funds, returns to New York and is soon upon the full tide of another like venture. Year after year this sort of thing goes on. But the people of the East, South, and West are becoming wise and weary. The 'business' is not so good now as it once was in those often-deluded sections. One of the roots of our theatrical troubles upon which the ax should fall quickly and sharply is this abuse of the press courtesy—first extended in good nature toward the struggling artist, but now demanded as a right by the brass-bound 'show-boomer.'"

Mr. Malone says that so successful was the duping of the "jay" public outside of New York carried on that it began to be believed that the same result could be effected without the employment of experienced actors; that so eagerly did the general public crowd to see any new play, that the "manager" who controlled its performance concluded that it was no longer necessary to keep an extensive company of players, and that now the places once filled with men and women who had spent the best years of their lives in the study and practise of their calling are often given to tyros who know no more of acting than can be gathered from the ill-tempered directions of a so-called stage-manager, who for a few weeks directs confused and incomprehensible rehearsals of the so-called "play." To quote further:

"Those who have taken from the actor the right to control the destinies of the theater will find the task too great for their little



wits. Their point of view is too small. They see and hear the public only through the archway of their box-office window, while the actor steps out face to face and voice to voice with his public, beneath the broad sweep of the proscenium. Managers boast of their great astuteness. To what a condition have they brought the American stage! They have striven for and worn the honors of leadership, yet they can not shelter themselves from the odium of the result by throwing the whole burden of blame upon a long-suffering and patient public with the hackneyed absurdity—"We gave the public what it wanted." Their case is being considered in the jury-room of good citizens, and there will be no appeal from the verdict when once it is rendered."

### NOVELS, GOOD AND BAD.

THERE are, according to Vernon Lee, two great categories into which all novelists may be divided—the synthetic and the analytic, those who feel and those who reason. Just as he belongs to one category or the other, the novelist will make that difficult choice about points of view. The synthetic novelist, the one who does not study his personages, but lives them, is able to shift the point of view with incredible frequency and rapidity, like Tolstoi, who really is each of his principal persons, turn about, so much so that at first one might almost think there was no point of view at all. The analytic novelist, on the contrary, the novelist who does not live his personages, but studies them, will be able to see his personages only from his own point of view, telling one what they are, or what he imagines they are, not what they feel inside themselves, and, at most, putting himself at the point of view of one personage or two, all the rest being given from the novelist's point of view, as in the case of George Eliot, Balzac, Flaubert, and Zola, whose characters are not so much living and suffering and changing creatures as illustrations of theories of life in general, or of the life of certain classes and temperaments. Thus reasoning, the writer, who continues her paper on "Literary Construction," in *The Bookman* (October), from the first part of which we have already quoted in these columns, goes on to say:

"It is often said that there are many more wrong ways of doing a thing than right ones. I do not think this applies to the novel, or perhaps to any work of art. There are a great number of possible sorts of excellent novels, all very different from one another, and appealing to different classes of minds. There is the purely human novel of Thackeray, and particularly of Tolstoi—human and absolutely living; and the analytic and autobiographical novel of George Eliot, born, as regards its construction, of the memoir. There is the analytic, sociological novel of Balzac, studying the modes of life of whole classes of people. There is the novel of Zola, apparently aiming at the same thing as that of Balzac, but in reality, and for all its realistic program, using the human crowd, the great social and commercial mechanisms invented by mankind—the shop, the mine, the bourgeois house, the Stock Exchange—as so much matter for passionate lyricism, just as Victor Hugo had used the sea and the cathedral. There is the decorative novel—the fantastic idyl of rural life or of distant lands—of Hardy and Loti; and many more sorts. There is an immense variety in good work; it appeals to so many sides of the many-sided human creature, since it always, inasmuch as it is good, appeals successfully. In bad work there is no such variety. In fact, the more one looks at it the more one is struck at its family resemblance, and the small number of headings under which it can be cataloged. In examining it, one finds, however superficially veiled, everlastingly the same old, old faults—inefficient use of words, scattered, illogical composition, lack of adaptation of form or thought; in other words, bad construction, waste, wear and tear of the reader's attention, incapacity of manipulating his mind, the craft of writing absent or insufficient. But that is not all. In this exceedingly monotonous thing, poor work (as monotonous as good work is rich and many-sided), we find another fatal element of sameness: lack of the particular emotional sensitiveness which, as visual sensitiveness, makes the painter, makes the writer."

### RUSKIN AS MASTER OF PROSE.

THE most zealous admirer of Ruskin's prose style could ask for it no more fervid and exalting praise than that bestowed by Prof. Frederic Harrison in *The Nineteenth Century* for October. While Professor Harrison is sure that the world has long been of one mind as to the beauty of Ruskin's writing, he thinks that full justice has not been rendered to Ruskin's "consummate mastery over our English tongue." He holds that in "certain qualities" and in "some rarer passages" Ruskin not only surpasses every contemporary writer of prose, but "calls out of our glorious English tongue notes more strangely beautiful and inspiring than any ever yet issued from that instrument." "No writer of prose before or since," he avers, "has ever rolled forth such mighty fantasies or reached such pathetic melodies in words." After dwelling upon the beauty and profundity of a certain one of Ruskin's "typical descants," Professor Harrison remarks:

"Milton began, and once or twice completed, such a resounding voluntary on his glorious organ. But neither Milton, nor Browne, nor Jeremy Taylor, was yet quite master of the mighty instrument. Ruskin, who comes after two centuries of further and continuous progress in this art, is master of the subtle instrument of prose. And tho it be true that too often, in wanton defiance of calm judgment, he will fling to the winds his self-control, he has achieved in this rare and perilous art some amazing triumphs of mastery over language, such as the whole history of our literature can not match."

Professor Harrison asks if it is indeed beyond hope that our generation should at last do entire justice to "our brightest living genius," "the most inspiring soul still extant among us," while he may yet be seen and heard in the flesh. We quote a few passages:

"It can not be denied that Ruskin, especially in his earlier works, is too often obtrusively luscious, that his images are often lyrical, set in too profuse and gorgeous a mosaic. Be it so. But he is always perfectly, transparently clear, absolutely free from affected euphuism, never laboriously 'precious,' never grotesque, never eccentric. His besetting sins as a master of speech may be summed up in his passion for profuse imagery, and delight in an almost audible melody of words. But how different is this from the laborious affectation of what is justly condemned as the 'poetic prose' of a writer who tries to be fine, seeking to perform feats of composition, who flogs himself into a bastard sort of poetry, not because he enjoys it, but to impose upon an ignorant reader! This Ruskin never does. When he bursts the bounds of fine taste, and pelts us with perfumed flowers till we almost faint under their odor and their blaze of color, it is because he is himself intoxicated with the joy of his blossoming thoughts, and would force some of his divine afflatus into our soul. The priestess of the Delphic god never spoke without inspiration, and then did not use the flat speech of daily life. Would that none ever spoke in books until they felt the god working in their heart. . . .

"If, then, John Ruskin be not in actual achievement the greatest master who ever wrote in English prose, it is only because he refused to chasten his passion and his imagination until the prime of life was past. A graceful poet and a great moralist said:

'Prune thou thy words; the thoughts control  
That o'er thee swell and throng:—  
They will condense within thy soul,  
And change to purpose strong.'

This lesson Ruskin never learned until he was growing gray, and even now he only observes it so long as the spirit moves him, or rather, does not move him too keenly. He has rarely suffered his thoughts to condense within his soul. Far from controlling them, he has spurred and lashed them into fury, so that they swell and throng over him and his readers, too often changing into satiety and impotence. Every other faculty of a great master of speech, except reserve, husbanding of resources, and patience, he possesses in measure most abundant—lucidity, purity, brilliance, elasticity, wit, fire, passion, imagination, majesty, with a mastery over all the melody of cadence that has no rival in the whole range of English literature."

## DECENTRALIZATION IN LITERATURE.

TIME was when a writer who wished to play any considerable part in his country's literature gravitated naturally to its capital. The English boy thirsting for literary honors went to London, while in France all prominent writers were found to merge themselves in Paris. Hence resulted a certain unity and solidarity in national letters. All this is now at a discount; literature seems engaged in a wild chase after whatever is new and strange. The farther away from his fellows the writer can get, the better. The more foreign and queer his local color is, the more highly it is appreciated, and the more out-of-the-way his birthplace is, the more he is lauded. Literature is becoming decentralized. Whether this is a good or bad thing is a question worthy of debate. Probably it partakes of both. The question is discussed thoughtfully, with special relation to France, by Georges Rodenbach, in an article in *Le Figaro*, September 16, bearing the title that we have placed at the head of this. After noting that every French writer is now provincial rather than national, he instances the formation of countless Parisian clubs, where the writers of Normandy, of Auvergne, or of Dauphiné get together and dine once a year, somewhat as do our "Sons of Ohio," our "New England Society," etc. Over the Breton club Renan once presided. Says M. Rodenbach:

"He [Renan] said with his usual spirit of good-fellowship, 'Thanks to you, I am a Breton once a year.'

"Renan was mistaken. He was a Breton every day in the year and every year of his life, happily for him and for us. What a thing it is to belong to a province, or even a city of striking character, of high relief, of ancient and intact traditions! One becomes its literary equivalent. He makes his work in its image and in its semblance. Each book will have the color of its atmosphere, the music of its bells, the visage of its race. Is this not the case especially with Renan, whose art has the severe and monotonous features of his native *landes* [marshy plains]? It is mystical even when it denies; that is to say, it is still Breton. . . .

"The example is typical. Ah, yes, let every one belong to his own province. The decentralizers are right, at least from a literary point of view. There lies the renaissance secret of originality. I imagine that writers born in Paris do not see so much of life. They see only so much of it as may be seen of the sky between the high façades. And so they make their books less after life than after the libraries. . . .

"This is the means for getting originality into books, and they will be the more original as the race itself has remained more unpolluted, personal, sheltered against the influence of centralization and cosmopolitanism.

"So the whole history of French literature can be explained and classified by provinces. From one end to the other the theory of Taine regarding the influence of environment is justified. Each writer seems a product of his own corner of the earth. . . .

"Examples may be multiplied to give support to decentralization, since without knowing it, in wishing to keep the flavor of provincialism they are working for French literature, whose fecundity results doubtless from the infinite variety of France itself, offering all sorts of landscapes—mountains, plains, lakes, valleys—all elements, all customs, all the shades of atmosphere and intellect.

"The decentralizers are right, then, from a literary point of view. But they are wrong, too. If we must protect and glorify the province we must, on the other hand, love Paris. From the province come the most precious seeds; at Paris they grow into brilliant flowers. . . .

"Let the most radical of the decentralizers go carefully in this matter. They will give us a group of Muses for every department. We know only too well what provincial Academies are worth. . . . How they strut about in useless vanity; their shadows swelling before them. Was there ever a single illustrious artist outside of Paris? . . .

"Here, then, is the influence and the secret of Paris; it is only necessary to set it at work. That will suffice to render legitimate its enormous literary centralization, but it is also necessary, because it constitutes the climate essential for pushing literary work to its most intense state of cultivation. There is an indefinite

something in the air of a great capital that passes through the windows as one works, and gilds the page like a beautiful fruit. It is a fever, a nervous electricity, a leaven that ferments and warms the brain into activity, causing to germinate there the seed that the province has sown.

"So Paris and the province are both necessary from the literary point of view. The decentralizers here are right, and the centralizers too—that is to say, we must love our province like a mother, but Paris must be our bride."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

## TOM MOORE CALLED BACK.

REMARKING upon the fact that Mr. Stead has devoted one of the numbers of his "Masterpiece Library" to Tom Moore, *The Spectator* says that this is a sign that Moore still holds the field as a poet, and still has among the greater public something like the fame which he had in his lifetime. Among the cultivated class, says the writer, Moore is clearly quite out of date and quite old-fashioned. No up-to-date publisher would dream of bringing out an *édition de luxe* of Moore, or of giving us a selection from his poems on hand-made paper; and the young gentlemen of literary light and leading who come up from the universities full of schemes for making studies, critical estimates, and appreciations of great poets, never think of beginning with Moore. Moore may still be a poet for the million, but "the better vulgar" of literature have given their verdict against his poems.

So saying, the writer asks: "Which is the true verdict?" He then proceeds:

"Is Moore a poet, or merely a banjo-man the false gallop of whose verses 'produces nausea,' as the doctors sometimes say of their own prescriptions? In our opinion the million has judged, as it generally does, rightly, but for the wrong reasons. Moore was a poet; but those who think and proclaim him one generally give their decision on totally inadequate grounds. They praise his worst poems, and call poetry that in his work which least deserves the name. The truth is, Moore was a poet who hardly ever wrote good poetry, and never wrote a poem which had not almost as many blemishes as lines. People complain of Byron being an inferior artist; but compared with Moore he had a faultless ear and a high standard of literary discretion. There is something positively shocking, disgraceful, shameless, in the way in which Moore spoils his best ideas. He seems to have been absolutely without the sense of letters, and could be as vulgar and tawdry in his ornament as the veriest 'penny-a-liner' in the poet's corner of a provincial newspaper. Nature had given him a fluency of language which was positively astounding. Words poured forth from his lips in cataracts, or rather like water from a perennial pump. But of command of language, that power with which certain poets have been born, but which most have acquired by force of judgment and the cultivation of that indefinable sense which we call taste, Moore had none. His language often commanded him. He never commanded it. It was the old story—'He fagotted his notions as they fell, and if they rimed and rattled all went well.' But the strange thing is that, in spite of this fatal defect, Moore was a poet. The pump spouted forth its copious gushes of mud and water, but with the mud there came visible specks of true gold—the gold of poetic inspiration. You may pick out of Moore's poetry—generally out of his half-humorous and satiric verse—hundreds of single lines and phrases which are not silver or mica, but real gold—the stuff of which Shakespeare and Milton are made entire, and which Wordsworth sometimes used alone, but oftener set in homely, clumsy, but honest, oaken frames. . . .

"Yes, Moore is a poet; the greater public is right, tho they have no right to give such a verdict on the evidence before them—'Lalla Rookh' and the 'Irish Melodies.' In truth, 'the round world' is so infallible in literature because it judges purely by instinct, and by no arbitrary canons of criticism. The man in the street feels in his bones that Moore is a poet, while to arrive at the same true conclusion the mere critic must plod through a gibbering wilderness of sentimental inanities and rhetorical infamies."



## HENRY IRVING THROUGH FRENCH EYES.

FEW Englishmen to-day are so universally honored as the first actor on whom knighthood has been conferred—Sir Henry Irving. Even in France, where the sons of "perfidious Albion" are not in great favor just now, Irving is highly appreciated. Augustin Filon, who is at present writing a series of papers on the "Contemporary English Theater," in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, Paris, does not hesitate to place Irving above all living actors throughout the world. He does not consider him faultless in his movements and thinks his diction is not without reproach, but these are insignificant faults, due to want of technical training at the outset of his career. His chief fault is, as the French writer puts it, that he is too great for some of his parts. Sometimes we are conscious that it is Irving whom we see on the stage, instead of *Hamlet*, or *Richard III.*, or *Macbeth*. The more he advances in years the more this fault becomes apparent, but it is not strongly enough developed to interfere with his success. Speaking of the honor which has been conferred upon Irving, M. Filon says:

"The royal decree which made him 'Sir Henry Irving' in May last could not have come more opportunely. When such honor is conferred upon a state official grown gray in harness, or some major-general no longer able to straddle a horse, people hardly turn to see who has been thus favored. The distinction only dazzles his wife's dressmaker and the trades-people of his family. In the case of Irving, however, it is an historic date, an important social event. He is the first actor invested with quasi-nobility, and what is to him a reality is now a possibility to every actor. He has raised them all by raising himself above them. . . . Dare I, without lack of appreciation of our own great actors, acknowledge that Irving appears to me the first in his art, the leader and king in his profession? He is so by the beauty and harmony of his life, by his vigor, by the magnificent variety of his talents, and by his intelligent sympathy with all other arts. Moreover, by the gradual growth and the progressive formation of his talent, by his spirit of independence and initiative, closely bound up with reverence for the past, he is one of those incarnations of his race, one of those men in whom the character of the English genius of to-day is most clearly discernible."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

**Objections to the Literary Symposium.**—The editor of *The Basis* (Albion W. Tourgée), was lately in receipt of a circular setting forth the fact that there was to be a "symposium" published upon a given subject, to which he was invited to contribute. Speaking of himself in the second person singular, he says: "As he never contributes to those literary dime-museum affairs, known as 'symposiums,' he is at liberty to express his opinions without regard to the projected enterprise. In the first place, he begs to state that, in his view, one of the most apparent enemies of good literary work is the 'symposium' itself. A literary man, who has, perhaps, given years to the investigation of a subject of great interest and importance, is asked to write five hundred or a thousand words upon it for a 'symposium.' Ten or twenty other people, who have, perhaps, all together given the subject not a tithe of the study he has bestowed upon it, are asked to write a like amount, and his views, only half elaborated, are set beside theirs, he being compensated at a line or word rate, while the proponents of the hippodrome facetiously declare 'very liberal.' The whole business is an outrage upon the man who thinks and studies, and an imposition upon the man who reads."

**Mr. Smalley's Opinion of Dr. Doyle's New Novel.**—"So great a popular favorite as Dr. Conan Doyle," says Mr. G. W. Smalley, in *The New York Herald* of October 13, "may think himself entitled to be unequal; indeed, he has always been, like many a writer greater than he, unequal. But there are degrees of inequality and degrees of badness which it is permitted no man to overpass with impunity. Dr. Doyle's new 'Stark Munro Letters' are on the wrong side of the line. He has passed from the good in 'Micah Clarke' through the mediocre, in 'The Refugees,' to the positively bad in this latest performance. Even in this there is clever work, but the book as a whole attains to the dig-

nity of literature only so far as that depends on its being printed in a volume and bound in boards. The title reads as if it had something to do with Vermont, and might be a reminiscence of the author's recent visit to the United States, but it is not. The story, if story there be, is English, and the aim Dr. Conan Doyle set before himself was the production of a didactic novel—perhaps the lowest form of anything which claims to belong to the domain of literature. And he has put it into the form of letters which have not even the mitigation of pretending to be written by different people. Dr. Stark Munro is the author of them all. It is his creator's fortune to be himself a medical man, and his misfortune to have views upon religion and upon various social problems. The book is full of the slang of the surgery, enlivened by interpolated disquisitions on subjects which are beyond the writer's reach. It is not, however, a religious novel. If it must be labeled at all, it will be as a novel of agnosticism, not irreligious, but unreligious. On these matters Dr. Doyle writes with all the fluent incapacity of Mr. Grant Allen, and not without some of Mr. Grant Allen's vulgarity."

## NOTES.

*The Saturday Review* says: "There is a sort of quaint irony in the fact that Mrs. Humphry Ward's latest book has not excited the faintest public interest. Just as there appeared to be a general conspiracy among journalists to praise each of her previous novels, so there has appeared to be a tacit understanding to let this tale pass unnoticed. The daily papers that devoted columns of insensate praise to 'Robert Elsmere' and 'The History of David Grieve,' and even to 'Marcella,' have contented themselves with giving twenty or thirty lines of reluctant and qualified commendation to 'The Story of Bessie Costrell.' And yet this story as a story is not only better than anything Mrs. Humphry Ward has already written, but is infinitely better than anything that her previous writings had led us to expect from her. . . . But so far she has shown herself greatly inferior even to George Eliot in the delineation of character; and we assert this believing that George Eliot's ability in that particular has been vastly overrated."

In a critical notice of Mr. Harrison S. Morris's "Madonna and Other Poems," *The Athenæum* says: "Few affinities are there here to Italian, none to religious art; the inspiration is rather of Greece, as Greece presented itself to the poetic eyes of Keats. Keats, indeed, is the formative influence throughout the book; here are his ecstasies and his languors, his softly rounded melody, his opulence of sensuous epithet. Of philosophy or reflection there is but little in Mr. Morris's moods—just enough, perhaps, to edge emotion and give a keener pang to sense. It is a pagan muse singing of faun and hamadryad, of green oaks and greener grass, lingering over the soft forms of clouds and the flush of sunset, amorous of the year in all its seasons of fluting spring and moaning autumn. The more meditative poems are full of dainty transcripts from nature, of a music that murmurs delicately."

THE Norwegian novelist, Björnson, has recently published a very small edition of a new work named "Light." It is a cantata in which the entire history of human progress is epitomized. It opens with a chorus singing about the origin of light and the world; then other songs follow by the chorus and soloists, about the civilizations of Greece, Rome, and Palestine, and the dawn of Christianity. The Middle Ages and the Renaissance are treated next in a separate division, and finally comes the portrayal of the modern epoch, of the emancipation of human thought, the freedom of the masses and of women. The plain people and the women, it is represented, are now to take active part in the work of civilization. A final song expresses triumphant joy over this development.

*The Dundee Advertiser* announces that discoveries of the first importance to biographical literature have just been made in Dundee. They consist in the unearthing of a packet of letters, which, among others of great intrinsic value, include a missing and long-sought-for letter written by Sir Walter Scott to his biographer, Lockhart, and another from the pen of Lord Tennyson to Professor Wilson. The letters are in the possession of Mr. James Falconer, 142 Nethergate, brother of Mr. C. M. Falconer, and a well-known antiquarian.

"THE full enormity of the cant about 'Penny Dreadfuls,'" says A. T. Q. C., in *The Speaker*, "can best be perceived by traveling to and fro for a week between London and Paris and observing the books read by those who travel with first-class tickets. I think a fond belief in Ivanhoe-within-the-reach-of-all would not long survive that experiment. If we must be meddling, why don't we begin by reforming the literary proclivities of the rich?"

TWO more slabs of stone inscribed with words and music have been found in the treasury of the Athenians at Delphi by the French. By using some of the fragments previously discovered, a second hymn to Apollo, with its notes, has been put together. The date is after the conquest of Greece by the Romans. The Greeks seem to have used twenty-one notes in their musical notation, where we use only twelve.—*Biblia*.

GUSTAV FREYTAG ordered in his will that all letters written to him should be restored to the writers or their heirs, and that nothing of his own should be published that he had not expressly intended should be printed. "What is not finished or is a failure," he wrote, "does not belong to the market, and I do not wish to annoy readers by my youthful efforts."

STEVENSON'S "Vailima Letters," to be published shortly by Messrs. Methuen, London, reveal the fact that "The Wrong Box" was practically the work of Mr. Lloyd Osbourne. It was written in full by him, and was only revised by Stevenson. "The Ebb Tide," on the other hand, was practically the work of Stevenson himself.

## SCIENCE.

## HOW THE TELESCOPE HELPS US TO SEE DISTANT OBJECTS.

**S**IMPLE as the theory of the working of the ordinary telescope is, there are many who have never quite grasped it or who have not taken the time to think it out. All such and many others will be interested in the following pieces of information taken from an article by Prof. W. W. Payne (*Popular Astronomy*, October), who says:

"So many questions are asked by intelligent readers about the magnifying power of telescopes, that it seems best to mention the important facts relating to this theme so well known and so useful to the practical astronomer.

"For our present purpose all we need to notice about the telescope is its object-glass and its eyepieces. The use of the object-glass is primarily twofold, viz.: to collect the parallel rays of light from a distant object that fall on its outer surface, and to focus those rays in a small but well-defined image at a distance from the object-glass called its focal distance. The image of the celestial object thus formed will be bright in proportion to the amount of light which the object-glass is able to gather and transmit to it. Object-glasses of the same size may have different focal lengths and still be excellent in quality, but those having the greater focal length will form the greater focal image.

"A man much interested in all recent astronomy said to us the other day, 'If light is one of the things you want, why not use electric light and put abundance of it on the image, and then use still higher magnifying power, and so tell us more about the planets.' Most of our readers will readily understand that the astronomer is not favored in this way as the microscopist is. He has not the privilege of so illuminating the *object* whose *image* he is studying as may be done often in the use of the microscope. Generally the astronomer can use only the light that comes directly from the heavenly body, and he must plan to get as large a quantity of it as possible, and then cause that light to fall on the image at the focus that it may be greatly increased in size by the eyepiece and still be bright enough to be seen well. Astronomers are now trying curious devices in order to gather more light from the heavenly bodies so as to reach the end suggested above in a way that will be in keeping with common laws of physics.

"The use of the eyepiece is to magnify the image formed by the object-glass and make rays of light from it sensibly parallel as the normal eye can use such a beam of light for distinct vision. The different kinds of eyepieces in ordinary use accomplish this in different ways which are adapted to the kind of work the astronomer is trying to do. If he is trying to measure the distance between two stars he may need a flat field, as it is called; then he will use an eyepiece like an ordinary hand-magnifier which he calls a *positive* eyepiece, because the image viewed by it is outside of itself. If the observer is making a careful study of the surface details of a planet, for example, he will then use another kind of eyepiece which is called *negative*, because the image from the objective is formed between the two lenses of the eyepiece that are usually separated from one another an inch or less. The positive eyepieces gives a flat field of view, but brings into it some color that does not belong to the object under study. This is the weak point in this kind of eyepiece, and because of this astronomers say it is not *achromatic*. The negative eyepiece is better in this regard, but it is not perfectly achromatic. So the observer must be on his guard in original observations that the slight imperfections of his instrument do not mislead him when he is trying to determine shades of color belonging to various celestial objects. . . .

"When we say the magnifying power of a telescope is 200, 500, or any other number, we do not mean that the given numbers represent comparative areas, as the area of one circle with another, but we do mean the linear measure across the image as seen by the eye at the telescope compared to that of the visible object as seen by the unaided eye.

"Hence astronomers have come to use the word 'diameters' as a unit of measuring power instead of the use of the word 'times.' When they say a telescope magnifies 500 diameters, they mean that the diameter of the image is five hundred times greater than

that of the object as seen by the naked eye. If we were to compare the area of the image with that of the object in this particular case, we readily see that the former would be 250,000 times as great as the latter. In other words the relation of linear diameters to times in area is always found by squaring the number representing the linear diameters of magnifying power. Thus a power of one thousand in diameters would be equivalent to one million of times in area. To the inexperienced this relation and the very large number it suggests seems untrue and wholly impossible, but nothing in astronomy is better established than this fact. . . .

"It is very rarely that we can use the high power of the telescope, because of the unsteadiness of the atmosphere. For it must be apparent to casual thought that when an observer is looking at a celestial body every tremor in the path of the light from that body through the atmosphere will be magnified in the same degree that the object itself is. So it is not an uncommon thing that the stars will dance in the telescope most tantalizingly while they look so beautiful, large, and bright to the naked eye."

## CONVERTING ROCKS INTO WOOL.

**O**F all the wonders of modern industry, that of the manufacture of a soft and downy "wool" from sandstone and from the waste slag of blast-furnaces is one of the most striking. The product, called "mineral wool," is already widely used for packing, fire-proofing, etc., and the process of manufacture is described (*Cassier's Magazine*, September) as follows:

"The wool itself, serving a variety of useful purposes, as a non-conducting covering against heat and cold alike, for steam-



PROCESS OF CONVERSION OF ROCKS INTO WOOL.

pipes and cold-storage room walls, as a sound 'deadener' in floors of buildings and as a means of fire-proofing, among many others, is, as its name implies, a soft and wooly substance, consisting of a mass of very fine mineral fibers, interlacing one another in every direction, and thus forming an endless number of minute air-cells. The wool appears on the market in a variety of colors, principally white, but often yellow or gray, and occasionally quite dark, and is made by converting scoriæ and certain rocks, while in a molten state, into a fibrous condition by a steam-blast directed against the liquid material. Probably no better idea can be given of the nature of the process than by the annexed sketch which almost speaks for itself. Blast-furnace slag forms the raw material for one variety of the wool, and sandstone for another, yielding, respectively, slag wool and rock wool, the latter being preferable for pipe covering because of the absence from it of sulfur, which, with moisture present, becomes an active corroding agent. The furnace slag or the rock, as the case may be, is melted in a large cupola, and as it trickles out at the tap-hole in a somewhat sluggish stream, it meets a high-pressure steam jet which atomizes the woolen mineral, if this term may be used, blowing it in fleecy clouds into the storage-room provided for it. Soft and downy, the stuff settles wherever a resting-place affords itself, the heavier and coarser wool coming down first, while the



lighter portions are blown further along by the force of the steam, and settle in the more distant parts of the room. The material thus naturally grades itself into varieties of different quality. A thousand pounds of wool per hour are turned out by one of the cupolas, and after the storage-room has been blown full, the flocculent mass is packed into bags, ready for the market. The whole process affords an admirable and interesting illustration of the utilization of an utterly waste product."

### IS VACCINATION A DELUSION?

**S**TRONG opposition to vaccination is developing in England, and the revolt comes from quarters claimed to be especially distinguished for sobriety, industry, and common sense. Prosecutions under the compulsory vaccination law have had to be abandoned in Leicester, Oldham, Halifax, Gloucester, and other places, and there is a tendency to leave offenders in peace. Mr. Alfred Milnes, M.A., a writer who has given the subject much study, contributes to *The Arena* (October) an article in which an attempt is made to justify the anti-vaccination movement by scientific evidence. He contends that vaccination is a blunder and that all its claims have been completely "smashed and pulverized" by the unimpeachable record of experience. We quote as follows from the article:

"*Claim 1. Protection.*—If you are vaccinated, you will not take smallpox at all. This was the original claim. . . .

"There can then be no doubt about the manner of plea by which our vaccination laws were passed and are maintained. 'Absolutely protected.' Nothing could be clearer than the statement unless, indeed, it be its refutation by the facts. For when we come to test the extent to which so uncompromising a promise has been redeemed, we are at once confronted by a long and dreary history of failure. The first law was passed in 1853. Since that date we have had three leading epidemics of smallpox in the country. The first, 1857-59, killed 14,244 of the people of England and Wales; the second, 1863-65, killed 20,059; and the third, in 1870-72, destroyed 44,840. Between the first and the second epidemic the increase of the population was seven per cent., and that of the epidemic was 40.8 per cent. From the second to the third the population increase was nine per cent., and the epidemic increase was 123 per cent. And when smallpox again broke out in London in 1881, coming upon a city ninety per cent. of whose inhabitants were at the time officially claimed as vaccinated, it was confessed that of the 491 patients admitted into the Highgate Hospital, the principal of the hospitals then receiving smallpox patients, no less than 470, or 96 per cent., had been vaccinated. So that comparing the proportion of vaccinated patients to total patients inside the hospital with that of vaccinated population to total population outside the hospital, we find vaccination left six per cent. to the bad.

"In *The Lancet* of August 27, 1881, we read of an outbreak of smallpox at Bromley, a suburb of London, where occurred 43 cases all vaccinated, and three revaccinated, of whom two died. In the appendix to the Army Medical Report for 1885, page 442, we find the detailed report of Surgeon I. Boulger on fifty cases of smallpox among the English troops in Cairo. Revaccination is *de rigueur* in the British army, and revaccination is expressly admitted with respect to thirty-eight of these cases, including the four fatal ones. In *The Lancet* for February 23, 1884, we read of an outbreak of smallpox in Sunderland, comprising 100 cases, whereof 9 were vaccinated. And in the more recent history of Sheffield, the history from which, by some wonderful process of self-persuasion, the vaccinationists have managed to extract so much comfort, we find the broad record of vaccinal failure writ in characters no less clear."

After citing other evidence to the same effect, Mr. Milnes says that the claim of protection has been "killed by the facts" and that even its chief sponsors have been obliged to admit it. The second claim, made by several physicians, is that vaccination, while it can not prevent smallpox, "modifies its virulence." Mr. Milnes examines the statistics usually given to prove this and rejects them as wholly untrustworthy. To this he adds the following theoretical objections.

"This claim of mitigation is altogether out of analogy with most of the theories which profess to explain vaccination as a prophylactic. Those who attribute benefit to the vaccinated from their vaccination generally explain it as being due to the fact that the vaccinated have really had an attack of smallpox, tho not the human variety of the complaint. They have, it is said, experienced the smallpox of the cow, smallpox modified by its passage through the animal economy. But to this theory, as applied to mitigation by vaccination, there are at least two objections: first that it is not true in fact; and secondly, that tho it might do for an explanation of a vaccinated immunity from attack, it is quite without precedent as an explanation of mitigation. Of no other of the acute exanthemata is it even plausibly contended that a former attack makes a second onset of the same complaint any milder. Of various diseases it does seem to be true that one attack prevents another altogether; but whenever such protection is overcome and the enemy breaks through the defenses, it is apt to cast off all discipline and to sack the place. Therefore, for this claim of mitigation we have it that as it is without justification in the facts, so it is without precedent in science."

Another claim considered by Mr. Milnes is that vaccination has caused a decrease of smallpox. He admits the fact of the decrease, but denies that vaccination is its cause, saying:

"So far from the decline of smallpox having been unique among diseases, such examination will show that it has hardly been remarkable. In the before-quoted work, Dr. Farr long ago remarked, 'Fever has progressively declined since 1771; fever has declined in nearly the same proportion as smallpox.' And the figures that Dr. Farr gives are these:

	DEATHS PER 10,000 LIVING.		
	1771-80.	1801-10.	1831-35.
Fever.....	621	264	111
Smallpox.....	502	204	83

And the same principle may be carried on to later dates with no result save to strengthen it. Let us turn to the fiftieth report of the English registrar-general, and take the evidence of Table 17, p. lvi, as to the comparison of the quinquennium 1866-70, in which compulsion was made perfect, with the last one given, viz., 1881-85. We shall obtain this result:

AVERAGE ANNUAL DEATH-RATE PER MILLION LIVING, IN TWO QUINQUENNIA COMPARED.

	1866-70.	1881-85.	Decrease %.
Smallpox.....	105	78	25.5
Scarlet fever.....	960	434	55.0
Fever—typhus, typhoid, ill-defined, and continued.....	850	272	68.0
Cholera.....	172	16	91.0

"The figures for cholera have been added on account of its peculiarly epidemic character, tho for many reasons it is not strictly comparable with smallpox; but to the other diseases in the table there is no such objection. And the table sets forth smallpox as having actually the smallest diminution in its death-rate of any of the three fever-groups. Other diseases are thus shown to have been better fought without the aid of vaccination than smallpox has with it.

"But the evidence does not stop here. Looking at the London returns, we find the registrar-general writing in his 1880 report on the decennium then ending:

"It will be found that the saving of life was almost entirely due to the diminished mortality from causes whose destructive activity is especially amenable to sanitary interference—namely, the so-called zymotic diseases. . . . The death-rate from fever fell nearly 50 per cent. . . . That of scarlatina and diphtheria fell 33 per cent. . . . One disease alone in this class showed exceptionally a rise, and no inconsiderable one. This was smallpox, which, owing to the two outbreaks of 1871-72 and 1877-78, gave a death-rate nearly 50 per cent. above the previous average."

"So that is this great city, the only disease against which we are supposed to be guaranteed by a special prophylactic is the only one among the zymotic group which 'shows exceptionally a rise.' The claims made on behalf of vaccination break down on all sides as soon as really impartial scrutiny is applied to them."

"THE Cataract General Electric Company began on September 30 the erection of the poles for the test of electric power on the Erie Canal," says *The Engineering and Mining Journal*. "The section selected for the trial is in the neighborhood of Tonawanda, which includes a fairly sharp curve, and where all the conditions will be of considerable difficulty and will give a full trial of the system. The question of passing trolley and mule boats will be fully tested."

## HOW BIRDS ARE ENABLED TO SOAR.

HIRAM S. MAXIM, the inventor of the Maxim gun, whose experiments with flying-machines are well known, has grappled with a problem that has been made the subject of much speculation from time immemorial: How is it that birds can sustain themselves and even propel themselves with considerable velocity without any perceptible motion of the wings? He endeavors to answer the question in *The North American Review* (October), and begins by a recital of the following facts:

"It has been asserted by many mathematicians, that if a bird should be considered as a machine, it would be quite impossible for it to fly, according to the accepted laws of aëro-dynamics.

"When Professor Darwin was in South America many years ago he was unable to account for the flight of the condor. He speaks of seeing condors circling about in a valley, rising higher and higher without any perceptible motion of their wings.

"Professor Proctor, the astronomer, while on a visit to Florida, studied the flight of turkey buzzards. He observed that they were able to soar quite independent of any motion of their wings. They seemed to balance themselves on the air and move forward, and sometimes upward, without the expenditure of any force at all. He attempted to account for this on the hypothesis that as they were moving forward at a very high velocity they did not rest on the same air long enough for the air to be set in motion.

"Professor Freude, the mathematician, while making a voyage in the South Atlantic, observed the flight of that greatest of all flyers, the albatross, and he admitted that no existing mathematical formula could account for the soaring of these birds without any apparent movements of their wings.

"A great many others have written learned treatises on the soaring of birds, but, as far as I know, nothing has yet been published which is altogether satisfactory. Some years ago, while in Spain, I observed the flight of a pair of very large eagles. They came into sight on one side of a large and level plain, crossed it almost in a straight line and disappeared without a single apparent motion of their outstretched wings.

"I also saw eagles soaring in the Pyrenees in the same way.

"I have crossed the Atlantic many times, and have studied the flight of seagulls. Some of these birds are able to follow the ship for days at a time, and it is no uncommon thing for a gull to maintain a fixed position in the air as relates to the ship without any apparent exertion at all, and to follow the ship exactly as it would do if it were secured to it with a cord.

"All these phenomena seem quite inexplicable if we consider them on the basis that the birds are moving in stationary air."

Mr. Maxim accounts for "these phenomena" on the theory that there are vertical as well as horizontal currents in the air. He recites a number of his experiences on the Mediterranean and in southern France in support of this theory. These vertical currents are, he thinks, due to the difference in temperature of the upper and lower strata of air, and are entirely "independent of any other horizontal current that the air may have" at the same time. He applies the theory to the problem under consideration as follows:

"The soaring of a bird may be compared with a boy sliding downhill on a sled. If a hill is, say, 100 feet high, and the sides slope off in a horizontal direction 2,000 feet from the summit, and if the snow is smooth, a boy can mount a sled and advance 2,000 feet while he is falling, as relates to the earth, 100 feet; that is, the sled with the boy on it in falling through a distance of one foot develops sufficient power to drive the sled forward twenty feet, but when the boy is at the bottom of the hill and can develop no more power by falling, the sled soon comes to a state of rest. Suppose now that a hill could be made in such a manner that it would constantly rise at such a velocity that the sled would never reach the bottom of the hill, the boy would then be able to slide forever, and this is exactly what occurs with a bird. A bird places its wings in such a position that, as it falls in the air say one foot, it moves forward through the air twenty feet, that is, it slides along on the surface of the air underneath its wings in the same manner that the boy slides down the hill. Suppose now that the velocity of the bird should be about thirty miles an hour, this would account for the whole phenomenon of soaring on a

upward current of only one and one half miles an hour. With an upward current of two miles an hour, the bird would rise, as relates to the earth, one half a mile an hour while actually falling through the air at the rate of one and one half miles an hour. . . .

"Referring to the eagles which I saw in the Pyrenees, on one occasion I observed five of these birds about 500 feet above the peak of a mountain, and they were balancing themselves in a stationary position on an ascending column of air produced by the wind blowing over the peak, and seemed to be as much at ease as if they were roosting upon a tree. With the albatross and seagull it will be found that they always occupy the same position as relates to the ship. As the ship passes through the air, the air is divided exactly in the same manner as water would be, and as it comes together again at the stern of the ship it produces an upward current, and it is on this ascending column of air that the albatross and the seagull find a resting-place and follow the ship for days at a time without any apparent exertion; but whenever they find themselves in front of the ship or at one side where there is no ascending column of air they have often to work their passage very much as other birds do."

Mr. Maxim then proceeds from birds to flying-machines, and explains Herr Lilienthal's experiments in much the same way as he explains the flight of the gull: "He mounts a high hill and while the wind is blowing up the side of the hill he throws himself forward with great force against the air and slides down on the ascending column very much as a boy would slide down hill on a sled, his flight being exactly like that of a flying-squirrel." Speaking of future investigations, Mr. Maxim expresses his opinion that it is to the petroleum-motor we must look in the future for the power to drive our flying-machines.

## HEAT-LOVING BACTERIA.

SOME recent interesting experiments have been made on the so-called thermophiles, or heat-loving bacteria, by a Russian lady, Lydia Rabinovitch. These experiments are described by her in the *Meteorologische Zeitschrift*, and we translate an abstract of the article from *Gaea* (Leipsic, October):

"Lydia Rabinovitch has been trying to gain information regarding the relation of the thermophile bacteria to different environments and temperatures, and on their production and the meteorological conditions under which they thrive. To this end slices of potato, covered with garden soil and street dirt, were raised to 62°-63°C. [111°-113° F.], and the colonies of bacteria thus brought to light were cultivated partly on potato, partly on agar. One such species of bacteria, designated as '*Bac. thermophil.* No. 1,' grows very well in bouillon. On potato it produces white colonies. *Bac. thermophil.* No. 2 produces grayish-yellow colonies on potato, and No. 3 has brown colonies. Besides these three kinds the earth-strewed potato also gave rise to red colonies which appeared at 55°-65° C. [99°-117° F.] but grew colorless in agar. Earth from Germany and from Russia contained large numbers of these species of thermophile bacteria, which also appeared even in newly fallen snow. This last fact shows that the spores of these bacteria are widely distributed in the atmosphere. In city water they were not found, but they were found in the water of the Spree. The dung of horses and cows contains them in great quantities, as well as the excrement of all sorts of other animals, both warm-blooded and cold-blooded. Thermophile bacteria also flourish in the mouth, stomach, and intestines—in the greatest numbers in the last. Below 54° C. they do not appear. They are anaërobic or live without air. . . . Different varieties of grain sometimes contain thermophiles, for instance, barley when in the process of germinating. They are also often found in cow's milk. The thermophiles are not pathogenic [disease-producing]. Their spores are very resistant to heat and dryness; they can be placed five to six hours in the stream of steam from a boiler without injury. It is not impossible that the spontaneous combustion often observed in dung or cotton may depend in some way on the action of the thermophile micro-organisms. Experiments to find whether the gases are evolved during their growth gave no results. The production of carbonic acid could, indeed, be demonstrated, but only in very slight quantities."—Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.



## A GREAT EXPLOSION ON THE SUN.

THE violence and immensity of the solar atmospheric disturbances that correspond to our terrestrial storms are almost inconceivable. Any account of them would meet with incredulity were it not possible to see them, watch their progress, and measure them. It was not long ago that the beautifully colored solar prominences were to be seen only during total solar eclipses, and then for so brief a time that some astronomers of repute believed them to be appendages of the moon and not of the sun. Now the spectroscope has not only proved to us that they are masses of red-hot hydrogen gas, but has enabled us to view and study them at our leisure, and to measure the rapidity with which they often change in shape, proving that they are then great eruptions of gaseous matter. Such an eruptive solar prominence in three suc-



ERUPTIVE SOLAR PROMINENCE, PHOTOGRAPHED AT THE KENWOOD OBSERVATORY. BY PROF. G. E. HALE.

cessive phases is shown in the accompanying illustration, which was reproduced for *The Astrophysical Journal* from a photograph taken by Prof. G. E. Hale of the University of Chicago, at Kenwood observatory, with a spectroheliograph of his own invention.

**Relations of the Eye and the Brain in Sight.**—It is sometimes cited as a remarkable circumstance that we see things right side up, altho the image thrown on the retina is upside down. Professor Brooks seems to share this popular opinion, for he writes recently in *Science*: "We all believe many things which are inconceivable, such as the truth that the image in our eyes is upside down." In the next number of the same journal (October 11) a correspondent signing himself "J. McK. C." [probably Prof. J. McKeen Cattell] comments on this statement as follows: "But why is this inconceivable? To those having knowledge of elementary physics it is inconceivable that the image should not be inverted. Perhaps Professor Brooks means that it is incomprehensible that we should see things right side up when the image is upside down. This is sometimes urged, but would seem to be sufficiently answered by a remark once made by Lotze in the presence of the writer: 'If any one is troubled by the fact that the image is inverted, let him suppose that the soul stands on its head.' It is, indeed, quite as reasonable to suppose that the mind stands on its head as to suppose that it stands on its feet and looks at the image on the retina—which would seem to be the assumption of those who are troubled by the phenomenon. A similar paradox is the fact that with two images on the retinas we see things singly. This may also be treated without undue seriousness by the question: 'If we hear a baby crying with two ears, why do we not think it is twins?'"

**Poisonous Effects of Borax.**—"The extensive use of compounds containing borax, which under various names are sold for preserving foods, lends a special interest to some observations of Dr. Ch. Féré, of Paris, who has used borax in the treatment of intractable cases of epilepsy, and with success in certain cases," says *The British Medical Journal*, October 5. "It is true that for this purpose it was necessary to give large doses for long periods, but in the course of the trial he met with a considerable number of persons who were peculiarly susceptible to borax. In them, loss of appetite was succeeded by burning pain in the pit

of the stomach, dryness of the mouth, and eventually by nausea and vomiting. Borax produces also a remarkable dryness of the skin, which is found to favor, if not to cause, various skin diseases, especially eczema. The hair also becomes dry and may fall out, causing complete baldness. The most dangerous result of the use of borax, however, is its power of producing kidney disease, or of converting a slight disorder of the kidneys into a fatal malady."

**Transmission of Typhoid Fever by the Air.**—"Investigations on this subject have been made by Dr. Licard, of Beziers," says *The Medical Times*, October. "His plan of experimenting was to have patients suffering from this disease breathe through tubes into water that had first been sterilized. Specimens of water thus treated were frequently found to yield the bacilli under cultivation. The bacilli were not always found, but this is not a matter of surprise when it is considered that the best bacteriologists frequently fail to find them under conditions strongly suggestive of their presence. Dr. Licard's results were, however, sufficiently uniform to warrant an inference that the expired breath of typhoid patients, like that from those having typhus, may serve as a channel for fever infection. The vast majority of typhoid infections have their origin in a contaminated water-supply, but every observer has been puzzled more or less by cases of the disease which have arisen apart from any known inculcation of the drinking-water. These cases of obscure origin may originate from two cases whose bacillar contact is atmospheric—not simply by means of the breath of the sick, but also by emanations from sewers, cesspools, and other receptacles of typhoid dejections."

## SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"THE uses of mica are manifold," says *The Railway Review*. "One of its latest developments is distinctly novel. An ingenious Australian has invented and introduced a mica cartridge for sporting and military guns. The filling inside the cartridge is visible, and a further advantage is that instead of the usual wad of felt a mica wad is used. This substance being a non-conductor unaffected by acids or fumes, acts as a lubricant. When smokeless powders, such as cordite or other nitroglycerin compounds are used, mica has a distinct advantage over every other material used in cartridge manufacture. Being transparent any chemical change in the explosive can be at once detected. The peculiar property it has of withstanding intense heat is here utilized, the breech and barrel being kept constantly cool. The fouling of the rifle is also avoided, the wad actually cleaning the barrel."

"THE germ theory—what is it?" asks *The Hospital*, in an editorial note on the death of Louis Pasteur. "It is a mere theory no longer. Pasteur has proved, and after him innumerable other persons have demonstrated for themselves, that the causes of fermentation and of putrefaction are living microbes, and the changes which take place as the result of their life-activity. What a whole universe of knowledge is here! How world-wide have been the practical applications of this knowledge! The brewer, the wine-grower, the silkworm cultivator, the farmer in all his grades, the physician, the surgeon—all have been put in possession of knowledge which has turned darkness into light, and ignorant incompetence into assured and successful skill."

"A SHORT time ago," says *The Scientific American*, "Mr. Maze described what was probably the first mercurial thermometer, and he now gives particulars of the first alcoholic thermometer used in Paris. During the year 1657 the Queen of Poland sent an envoy named Buratin on a mission to Italy, and he brought back numerous presents from the Grand Duke of Tuscany, among which were several thermometers. One of these was afterward sent to Ismael Boullian, of Paris, and is described as being like the modern form, but with a somewhat flattened bulb. The alcohol was not colored, and the tube was exactly a decimeter in length, being graduated with marks in black enamel. Every tenth mark, however, was larger than the rest and in white instead of black enamel."

"A CORRESPONDING member of the Paris Academy of Medicine," says *The Medical Times*, "has sent to that body a memoir in which he maintains that the numerous cases of chlorosis, neuroses, and neurasthenia observed among young girls is due to learning to play on the piano and the hours devoted to practising. He has drawn up statistics from which he concludes that, among 6,000 pupils obliged before attaining the age of twelve to learn to play the piano, nearly 12 per cent. suffer from nervous troubles."

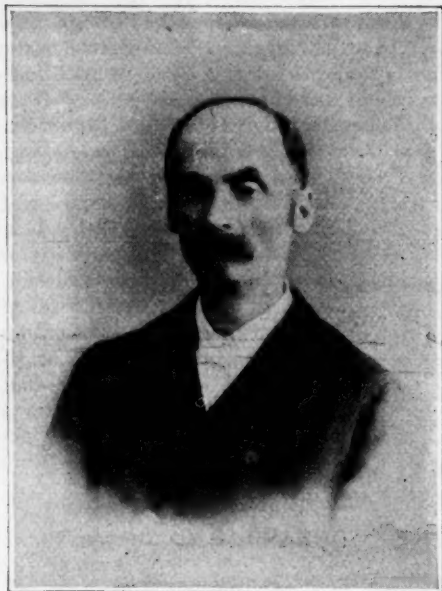
"It has sometimes appeared that steel rails are somewhat more liable to break under traffic in winter than in summer," says *The Engineering Record*, "but, on the other hand, the statistics drawn from railway experience in such cold climates as those of Russia and the State of Massachusetts usually substantiate a conclusion of an opposite character."

"ALUMINUM is not proving to be of such value for surgical instruments as was expected," says *The Medical Times*. "To be sure, it does not oxidize, but it is deficient in elasticity, and stays bent after pressure. It is also so light that the surgeon does not feel as if he had hold of anything when grasping a knife made of it."

## THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

## PROFESSOR SAYCE ON THE "HIGHER CRITICS."

THE change of attitude by Prof. A. H. Sayce toward Old Testament criticism, as opposed to the position which he held some fifteen years ago, having been spoken of, in *The Contemporary Review*, by Canon Cheyne, as a matter of "surprise," Professor Sayce, writing for the October number of that periodical,



PROF. A. H. SAYCE.

cal, states and defends his present views. He admits that he has changed his attitude toward "criticism." Believing in "a sober and reverent examination of ancient documents and ancient history, based upon recognized scientific principles," he rejects "criticism which sets out with preconceived ideas and assumptions, which treats imperfect evidence as if it were perfect, or which builds conclusions upon theories

which have yet to be proved." In admitting that he has of late years changed his attitude toward "higher criticism," Professor Sayce says that it is only of late years that he has begun to realize its true character, its tendencies, and its results. "We have all committed follies in our youth," he adds, "and one of the few compensations which old age is supposed to bring us is that of growing out of them." He asserts that fifteen years ago there was something to be said on behalf of the "new teaching" which can not be said for it any longer; that on the one hand the "higher criticism" of the Old Testament had not yet arrived at its present pitch of extravagance or shown so clearly the goal toward which it tends, and on the other hand Oriental archeology was still struggling for recognition, and the most important and crushing of the replies which it is now making to the dogmas of the "higher critics" were still waiting to be discovered. He says that the "critical" method is essentially vicious, and that archeological discovery is proving that it is so; that early Hebrew literature and history no longer stand alone, and it is every day becoming clearer that the verdict passed upon them by the "critic" is not justified in fact; that archeological research has at last enabled us to test the historical statements of the Pentateuch, and to compare the documents contained in it with those of other Oriental nations in the Mosaic age, and that the result is unfavorable to the "new teaching." After a review of the counter-proofs presented by archeology, he affirms that the "higher criticism" was triumphant only so long as the scientific instrument of comparison could not be employed against it. He believes that the Pentateuch is substantially the work of Moses. Against the counter-evidence of archeology, he asks, What has the "higher criticism" to bring forward? And answers: "Merely linguistic arguments. . . . I have been a student of language and languages all my life, and the study has made me very skeptical as to the historical and literary conclusions that can be drawn from linguistic testimony alone." We now quote Professor Sayce's conclusion:

"But even if the archeological and linguistic evidence should be held to neutralize one another, there is one tremendous fact to which the 'higher critics' in this country resolutely close their eyes, but which ought to be more than sufficient to weigh down all the lists of words and idioms that were ever marshaled together. Against the evidence of the lists is the evidence of the doctrine and tradition of the Christian church throughout the eighteen centuries of its existence. And those of us who believe that, in accordance with the promise of its divine Founder, the Spirit of God has been in the church, guiding it into 'all truth,' find it impossible to believe at the same time that our new teachers can be right. The same method and arguments which have made of the Pentateuch a later and untrustworthy compilation, whose divine origin and character are discernible only to the critics themselves, would, if applied to the Gospels, end in the same results. In this country, it is true, our critical friends have hitherto kept their faces steadily averted from the New Testament, but the Protestant critics of the Continent have been less timid or prudent, and the way along which they should walk has long ago been pointed out to them by the Tübingen school. And even if we confine ourselves to the Pentateuch, the consequences of the 'critical' position are serious enough. It is not only that the conception of the Mosaic law which lies at the back of our own religion, which was assumed by our Lord and His Apostles, and which has been held ever since by the Christian church, is swallowed up in chaotic darkness; we are forced to assign the origin of the belief in the divine message and supernatural authority of the Law to successful fraud. I know we are told that what would be fraud in modern Europe was not fraud in ancient Israel, and that with an improvement in manners and education has come an improvement in morals. But the question is not about ancient Israel and its ideas of morality, but about the immutable God, under whose inspiration, if we are to follow the teaching of Christ and Christianity, the Law was given to Israel. The 'higher critics' never seem to me to realize that their conclusions are opposed to the great practical fact of the existence of traditional Christianity, and that against this fact they have nothing to set except the linguistic speculations of a few individual scholars. It is not Athanasius against the world, but Nestorius against the church. On the one side we have a body of doctrine, which has been the support in life and the refuge in death of millions of men of all nationalities and grades of mind, which has been witnessed to by saints and martyrs, which has conquered first the Roman Empire and then the barbarians who destroyed it, and which has brought a message of peace and good-will to suffering humanity. On the other side there is a handful of critics, with their lists of words and polychromatic Bibles. And yet the 'higher criticism' has never saved any souls or healed any bodies."

## GROWTH OF ROMAN CATHOLICISM IN ENGLAND DENIED.

THE assertion that Roman Catholicism is gaining ground in England is discounted by the Dean of Canterbury, who brings to his argument a formidable array of facts and figures (*The Fortnightly Review*, October). Dean Farrar notes, however, that two apostolates are earnestly at work to convert England to the Roman Catholic Church; one he calls the Apostolate of Prayer, and the other the Apostolate of the Press. He observes that Cardinal Vaughan seems to attach special importance to repetitions of "Hail Mary" for the advancement of the cause of conversion, and that a very large number of Roman Catholics have formed themselves into a body to keep an eye on every word of criticism or controversy directed against Roman Catholicism, and to answer it at once in every local and other paper. The Dean writes:

"I have seen very many such 'answers.' I would suggest to the writers that argument and courtesy would, in the long run, be more likely to succeed than affected contempt, loud assertions, and ill-bred vituperation. Such methods may be useful for home consumption, but the minds which they help to 'convert' will certainly be not worth conversion. There are not a few Englishmen who know how to estimate at their true worth great swelling words of vanity, and the repeated assertion, for instance, that the



Archbishop of Canterbury is 'a mere layman.' The ferocity expended even on those who have always written of Roman Catholics with courtesy is such as to make us fear that to bring back the old power of the priests would be very soon to bring back the horrors of intellectual bondage, if not of the Spanish Inquisition. We should feel a little more at ease if the Church of Rome had ever renounced or condemned the long-continued and enormous crimes which she has committed against the indefeasible rights of the human race."

Dean Farrar finds no positive proof that Roman Catholicism is gaining in England to any very appreciable extent, altho it is perfectly true, he says, and very grievously true, that doctrines once regarded as distinctively "Romish" are now taught on every side in the Church of England. He closes by saying:

"It would be, indeed, a singular phenomenon in the history of Christianity, if England—the one country of all others which, till fifty years ago, was the most devoted to the principles of what Milton truly called 'the bright and blissful Reformation,' when 'the sweet odor of the returning Gospel embathed men's souls in the fragrant of heaven'—should be in the course of 'conversion' to popery at the very time when—Romish priests and bishops being themselves the witnesses—Romanism is becoming more and more powerless, more and more purely verbal, among the immense majority of the people—especially of the men—in the very countries in which, as in France, Spain, and Italy, it has held for centuries an almost undisputed sway."

#### THE "SECOND-BLESSING" HERESY.

IT appears from articles published in various religious papers of the South that not a few of the members of the evangelical churches of that section are troubled at the growth of what is called the "second-blessing" heresy. This teaching is one form of what is better known to the church generally under the term "perfect sanctification." The phrase "second blessing" comes from the fact that it is taught under this doctrine that after conversion comes a second spiritual crisis, not less marked than the first, as a result of which the believer is freed from all taint of sin "as was Adam before the fall of a saint in heaven." This doctrine has been long and learnedly combated by some of the orthodox leaders of the Southern churches, among whom Bishop Granberry (Methodist Episcopal) has been conspicuous. The church press also has pursued the subject with a degree of vigor. Thus *The Southwestern Presbyterian* devotes a two-column editorial to the subject, in which it says:

"We trust we will be pardoned if we declare that we have never heard or read more irritable, splenetic words of denunciation against Christians holding opposite views than from the lips and pens of men who not only advocate the doctrine, but profess themselves to have attained to perfect sanctification!"

"Readers familiar with the Word will remember that grace in the soul is likened to leaven in the dough, and seed in the ground. 'The kingdom of God is like leaven which a woman took and hid in three measures of wheat, until the whole was leavened.' 'First the blade, then the ear; after that the full corn in the ear.' Here the element of time is presupposed. Everywhere sanctification is described as a growth. 'And grow in grace and in the knowledge of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ.' 'The inward man renewed day by day.' 'That ye put off concerning the former conversation, the old man which is corrupt according to the deceitful lusts, and be renewed in the spirit of your mind, and that ye put on the new man which is after God in righteousness and true holiness.'

"Now, as to the practical effect of the two doctrines—the ancient one of perfection possible in this life as the result of growth, and the view of perfect sanctification as attainable only at death, and as the final stroke of the fashioning Spirit of God, the faithful Christian meanwhile approximating it through the same agency nearer and nearer—we only need resort to our bookshelves and read Christian biographies, or open our eyes and look around us at the veteran believers in all evangelical communions, to discover that it is impossible by their lives to discriminate between the believers in the two creeds!"

#### THE DAYS OF CREATION.

THE question whether the Biblical "days" of Creation are literal or figurative has been discussed and "settled" over and over again. But it will not down, and opening the door, as it does, to an allegorical interpretation of many other Biblical narratives, it continues to attract the attention of all Biblical students. Roman Catholic theologians have been giving special attention to it of late. We recently translated an account of some attempts to reconcile opposing views on the subject, and we now give one or two others, being selections from an article by C. de Kirwan in *Cosmos* (Paris, September 7). It will be noticed that among Catholics, as among Protestants, there is a strong tendency to take the allegorical view of the whole narrative. M. de Kirwan refers first to the views of the Abbé de Gryse, a recent writer on the subject:

"M. de Gryse sees two distinct weeks in the story of Creation—the divine week and the human week. He relies for the establishment of his point on the second and third verses of the second chapter of Genesis, which read thus:

"And on the seventh day God ended His work which He had made; and He rested on the seventh day from all His work which He had made."

"And God blessed the seventh day, and sanctified it; because that in it He had rested from all His work which God created and made."

"For the Abbé de Gryse, the seventh day of the second verse is not the same as the 'seventh day' of the third verse. In the second verse the seventh day is a day of God: 'On the seventh day God ended His work;' but in the third verse the seventh day is the seventh of the human week: 'and God blessed the seventh day and sanctified it.' 'This seventh day,' says our author, 'is so distinct from the seventh day of God that it is in memory of this latter that it was instituted: 'because that in it He had rested from all His work that God created and made.'

"But since the seventh day of verse second is a day of God, the day of divine rest, and since it is the *seventh*, it necessarily follows that in the thought of the sacred writer it merely finishes the series formed by six other days of God; tho these are not, it is true, expressed in the first chapter, which mentions only human days. This is why M. de Gryse holds that this first chapter is elliptical; but it is easy, he says, to supply the ellipses; 'Just as the seventh day of the human week is instituted in memory of the seventh divine day, God's day of rest, so each of the six working days of the human week is instituted in memory of one of the days of God's work,' which correspond to six completed works of the cosmic formation."

"In short, the thought of Moses must have had in view two kinds of weeks, the divine week, without any analogy of duration with the human week, and this human week itself, composed of days of twenty-four hours, and modeled in succession and final rest on the divine week."

The reviewer notes that this explanation resembles that of Father Semaria, quoted not long ago in these columns from the same source. He resumes:

"The conclusion of the Abbé de Gryse is that we may keep the most obvious literal signification of each of the terms in the first chapter of Genesis, without contradicting a single truth either revealed or scientific; and that the more easily since he affirms later that the natural sciences have nothing to do with the interpretation of this chapter."

M. de Kirwan now proceeds to give the views of another Roman Catholic author, Father Pesnelle, as set forth in *Science Catholique*. He says:

"The learned professor begins by laying down the principle that when two opinions solidly based are opposed by enlightened men there is reason to think that they are only different points of view of a half-way opinion that harmonizes both—and that this is the case in the discussion between concordists and liturgists regarding the first chapter of Genesis. . . .

"The author then observes that concordists and idealists or liturgists are both very strong when they maintain, the one party, that we find in the first chapter of Genesis an arrangement

made in view of the institution of the week; the other, that this chapter really contains an historical account of the Creation; but that, on the other hand, they are both very weak when they undertake to combat and disprove the opposite opinion.

"And the learned exegete demonstrates victoriously that the disagreement comes only from the exclusivism of rival theories, which are both true and are wrong in wishing for mutual exclusion. Yes, there is a truly historic narrative in the perfectly logical succession of the facts that are related; but, at the same time, we can not refuse to see a liturgic thought in the mode of vision or suggestion adopted in the presentation of the real succession of these facts 'under a form of duration that resembles, in its six principal phases, the days of work of a human laborer.'"—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

### THE EPISCOPAL GENERAL CONVENTION.

THE triennial convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States opened its sessions in Minneapolis, Minn., on October 2, and concluded them on October 22. This is the highest and most influential deliberative and legislative body in the Episcopal Church, and its proceedings have therefore attracted deep and widespread interest. The most important questions before the convention were those relating to a revision of the constitution and canons of the church, a change in the name of the church itself, the conferring of the title of "primate" upon the presiding officer of the House of Bishops, a change in the name of the triennial gathering from "convention" to "synod," the creation of archbishops, and the subject of church unity. The conservatives were strongly in the majority in the convention, and their views controlled the action taken on all these points. Revision was referred back to a committee to report at the next convention in 1898, and the proposals to create the offices of primate and archbishop were defeated.

The views of various denominational journals on the proposals before the Convention are here given.

Referring to the adoption of the title "The American Church," *The Journal and Messenger* (Baptist) says:

"There never can be an American Church. There is an English Church because it is a state church. So the Roman Catholic Church is the French church and the Spanish church. But there is nothing more fixed in our Government than the separation of church and state. Baptists would not accept the position of state church were it offered them, since we believe in religious liberty, in the right of every man to worship God in his own way. With us, all Christian churches must be equal before the law."

In an editorial note *The Christian Intelligencer* (Dutch Reformed) thus refers to certain matters under discussion at the convention:

"A considerable portion of the delegates evidently favor a primate in every State and a primate over the entire American church. The interval between these higher dignitaries and the existing bishops this party would probably wish to fill up with such official personages as are found in the Church of England. That such an organization would be offensive to the people of a republic is by no means certain. There are many men and women among us to whom such a hierarchy would be very attractive. That it has no warrant in the New Testament is perfectly evident."

As to the change of name, *The Christian Work* says:

"One thing very evident is that the present name of the church, 'Protestant Episcopal,' is distasteful to a great many, we may say to a large majority of the church. This dissatisfaction, however, is only a latter-day growth. It is because of the spread of sacerdotalism in the church that the name which expresses an actual historic fact has become so distasteful to many as if voicing a sectarian idea. Among the names proposed are that of 'the American Church,' which would be a misnomer and an act of gross discourtesy to the other sectarian bodies, and there is the name of 'the Holy Catholic Church,' which in the words of Bishop Doane, himself a high churchman, 'would be a most arro-

gant piece of impertinent presumption.' Probably it has struck in the same way the religious public generally, nearly all Episcopalians included."

Alluding to the discussion on church unity in the convention, *The New York Observer* says:

"The Christian body that really desires Christian unity for the sake of Christ and His church will show more anxiety to find reasons to unite with some other body than to have other bodies unite with it. Bishop Coxe's hint that the Episcopal Church might yet see the propriety of seeking union with the Moravians by admission to that denomination suggests the way to show a genuine desire in the Episcopal Church for reunion that does not merely mean Episcopal absorption."

As to the rejection of the title "primate," *The Independent* says:

"Our correspondent anticipated what has taken place, that the designation of the presiding bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church by the title of primate, recommended in committee, has been defeated in the House of Deputies, the clergy voting for it, but the lay deputations giving it a handsome and deserved defeat. In this conflict of opinion great praise is due to J. Pierpont Morgan, who was the leader of the laymen. And yet it probably means simply a delay of three years. Dignities tend to increase and become more honorific."

### CHARGES OF CORRUPTION OF THE CHURCH THROUGH WEALTH.

A VERY dark and despairing view of the condition of the Christian church is taken by a writer in *The Arena*, who proclaims himself "neither a skeptic nor a cynic," but "an orthodox clergyman who loves the church and writes from a heart which is sad at contemplation of these things." His article is entitled "Preacher and Plutocrat," and is prefaced with the following quotation:

"There never was an age since time began which needed so much to be frightened out of its false security and shaken from its covenants with Death, as this Laodicean, facing-both-ways, neither-one-thing-nor-the-other age of ours. It is an age which really fears man and only pretends to fear God."—*Canon Farrar.*

The following is his opening paragraph:

"Evangelical Christianity, born anew in the German Reformation, baptized under the hands of the Puritans and the Wesleys, has already so far apostatized that another reformation is needed to fit the church for the work of the greater century soon to dawn. The cold formalism of a utilitarian religiousness, ornate with pomp and ceremony, makes of the church of the present day, to a very large degree, a valley of dry bones greater than that which Ezekiel saw, and as sorely in need of a divine afflatus to give it life. Social discontent, born of pinching poverty on the one hand and riotous riches on the other, gambling, intemperance, commercial dishonor, political corruption, and the whole pestiferous brood of evils which prey upon the nation and threaten its peace if not its perpetuity as a free republic—they all find their coveted opportunity, when they do not find their abetment, in the worldly ideals, the grasping covetousness, the denominational pride, the sectarian selfishness, the moral cowardice, and the spiritual apathy of the church."

He finds no encouragement in the admitted fact that there has been great increase in the number of communicants in the churches during the present century, and on this point says:

"There has indeed been an increase of numbers in the church, but relatively a decline in moral influence and spiritual power. The church has waxed, religion has waned; 'Christians' have multiplied, but the significance of the term has become indefinitely vague; quantity has been attained, but quality lost. The result is, as it always must be, quantity too is now in danger of being lost. Where is the gain in an increased body of church members, if by 'church member' nothing in particular is meant as to fervent piety and unmarketable righteousness? If membership in the church stood for one half what in churchly circles it is assumed to stand for, the fourteen million members, more or less, of the evangelical churches would revolutionize society and write the



first chapter of a national millennium before the curtain should ring down on the nineteenth century. It would seem as tho the church had better take these signs of the times and others similar seriously to heart, betake herself to fasting and prayer, boast less of numbers, and attend to the work of reformation. For to the thoughtful observer, gifted with a fair modicum of moral discernment, it is evident that 'There is something rotten in the state of Denmark.'"

The writer charges, with a qualifying reservation, that "religious 'professions' have become a commodity of trade," and that "membership in the church is used as floating capital and available assets." He regards the "plutocrats" in the church as the most serious obstacles to the usefulness and progress of the folds that fellowship and honor them, and goes on to say:

"And what is the church doing to rid herself of those weights and to cleanse that cesspool? Little or nothing! On the contrary, the church puts the stamp of her tacit approval on such religious acrobatics and calls it Christianity. She too often shares in the profits of the sinner and then demands that the pulpit keep mum about the sin. To build an extravagant 'house of worship' and raise its debt, she mortgages if she does not muzzle the pulpit, by putting herself in bondage to ungodly men of wealth; and then she prays for the descent of the Holy Spirit—and prays in vain! She frequently, if not usually, takes these very men, whose piety is respected among those to whom they are not known, and by coddling and wheedling them and putting them in office, plays into their hands the tremendous power of her ecclesiastical machinery, so as to install them as general managers and dictators, where without let or hindrance they can 'lord it over God's heritage,'—all because they have money, few, if any, embarrassing questions being asked as to how or where they got it. Thus the very ecclesiastical functionaries that were created to conserve the purity of the church are turned over to those who use them with exactly the opposite effect. . . .

"The same power, money power, that within a generation has changed the financial features of the nation, wiping out the small manufacturer and trader, making the masses more and more the helots of the classes, and creating a second feudal system worse than the first—this force has its hands also on the evangelical church, and seems determined to make the one institution which for nearly four hundred years has, as a rule, stood for justice and righteousness among men, and so as the breakwater of our civilization, the protecting shield of its crimes, if not an *attaché* of its operations. Shall it succeed? We hope not; but Jesus said, 'How hardly shall they that have riches enter into the kingdom of heaven!' and the church is saying, by actions which speak louder than words, 'How easily shall they that have riches enter into and rule the church;' by which we are bound to conclude that the fittest for membership in the church are the least fit for the kingdom of heaven.

"Thus the church, in her dominating element and general trend, instead of utilizing her enormous power to rear a mighty bulwark against this devilish greed for money which is foreordaining millions to 'damnation' by force of industrial circumstances, is powerfully assisting to make that vicious public sentiment in regard to the relative value of righteousness and riches which seems hurrying the nation toward a civic Niagara. . . .

"The people are sadly losing faith in the purity, sincerity, and disinterestedness of motive of the church; and here, in the domination of the dollar, is the fundamental reason why. From loss of faith in the church, it is but a step with most men to loss of faith in God in moral government in the world, and then on to all looseness and license. So they go, the great mass of 'common people' such as heard Christ gladly, in numbers increasingly large, past the doors of the church to park and pleasure-ground, or else stay at home and read the Sunday newspaper."

A NEW scheme of lessons for Congregational Sunday-schools is announced in England. One feature of the scheme, it is said, will be the training of the young in distinctively Congregational principles. *The Sunday School Chronicle* sympathizes with the idea of having a new and improved system of lessons, but strongly objects to the denominational features. It says: "Our contention is that the Sunday-school is not the medium by which distinctive church principles should be taught. The Sunday-school sprang into existence not from denominational considerations but from a desire to capture the sympathies of the young for religion, and to instruct them in the essentials of the Christian faith. Any attempt to make this valuable Christian organization an expression of a particular creed or denomination is to bias the minds of children unable to decide for themselves, and to change the Sunday-school from a centre of vital religion into a nursery of bigotry and prejudice."

#### AN EARLIER THANKSGIVING DAY.

FOR a number of years *The Lutheran Observer* (Philadelphia) has been making a special and earnest effort to have the date of Thanksgiving changed to an earlier day in the season, and its proposition seems to find an increasing number of adherents each year, especially among the religious papers. Its chief argument is that the present custom of fixing Thanksgiving Day late in November brings it at a most unpleasant and usually inclement season, long after harvest days have passed. It favors the selection of October 12 as a date which would have the additional and happy significance of being the anniversary of the discovery of America. This year *The Observer* renews the call for a change in the following strain:

"The proper season for our National Thanksgiving is already at hand, but, as heretofore, no day within that proper season will be appointed by any governor of a State nor by the President of the nation. The old anachronistic time, nearly two months out of season and on the 'shivering edge of winter,' will ere long be designated, and the people called upon to meet in their places worship to render thanks to God for 'the fruits of the earth in their season,' and for all the blessings of the past year.

"Harvest-home services have already been held in many of our Lutheran churches and the churches of some other denominations also, at which the Sunday-schools, and young and old, met in sanctuaries decorated with plants and vines and flowers, and grains and fruits of the earth tastefully arranged, and in appropriate services and discourses praised God for the blessings of the year, with all the impressive evidences of His bountiful goodness around them. Such services and thanksgivings rendered in their proper season are not only most acceptable to God, but present most appropriate object-lessons and demonstrations of God's merciful kindness from year to year.

"But why do not our governors of States, and our Presidents, appoint our State and National thanksgiving in the proper season, when already the harvest and fruits of the earth in more than three fourths of our country have long been ripened and gathered? Simply because an old precedent and custom of New England have fixed the time nearly two months later than it should be, and the stolid inertia of a bad custom has perpetuated the absurd anachronism, and no official is willing to inaugurate a reform."

**Papal Benediction Objected to.**—"Quite a stir was made in Methodist circles in Chicago recently," says *The St. Louis Christian Advocate*, "by the attendance of Rev. H. G. Leonard, a Methodist minister, on a special service held by Mgr. Satolli, in which he, with others, received the papal benediction. Mr. Leonard was interviewed on the subject and admitted that he received the benediction and was proud of it. He is pastor of the Hyde Park Church, and the stewards were soon informed of what had taken place, and they lost no time in demanding an explanation. It was a stormy interview, and the Rev. Mr. Leonard did not know which way to turn to escape the cross-fire of questions that were hurled at him from all directions. He said that he had never before been interviewed by a newspaper man, and hardly knew what he had said. Then the reporter was called in and asked to produce his notes of questions and answers. After these had been read Mr. Leonard told the three trustees that he had gone to the convent with a Miss Garrison, a former member of the Catholic Church, out of pure curiosity to see a great man, and that Mgr. Satolli had blessed the entire congregation of which he was a member. It is said that the trustees of Hyde Park Church will institute a thorough investigation. They ought to do so. A Methodist preacher has no business in such a place."

RECENT statistics of the churches show that the Methodists are very weak in Utah. It is the only place where they have less than one per cent. of the population. They are strong in the Rocky Mountain States. They are very strong in Indiana, Kansas, and all the States south of Mason and Dixon's line except Louisiana, which is predominantly Catholic. Through the other States they have more than five per cent. of the population usually.

A FEW days ago, says *The Christian Leader*, a clergyman in Ireland made the following announcement: "Next Sunday in this church the Rev. Mr. — will renounce the errors of Rome for those of Protestantism."

ON election day in Switzerland the people go first to the communion-table and then to the ballot-box. No wonder that the Mountain Republic stands. —North and West.

## FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

## THE GROWTH OF NATIONAL HATRED.

INTENDING war correspondents will do well to keep their outfit in order. The official and semi-official organs of all countries continue to assert that their governments are anxious to preserve peace. The *Standard*, *Temps*, *Norddeutsche Allgemeine*, *Fremdenblatt*, *Novoye Vremya*, *Politische Correspondenz* and *Riforma* know nothing of war. But the papers printed "for the million" show everywhere in Europe that the nations are likely to rush into war in spite of their representative councils. In France a sullen, fierce resentment against Great Britain is steadily growing. The *Silhouette*, Paris, says:

"Wouldn't we like to have Jeans Barts now, ay, and Surcoufs too! And be assured that there are not wanting, along our coasts, willing lads in our days, ready to take up once more the campaign against the hereditary enemy, if our rulers were only less pusillanimous and, ready to follow the example of Louis XVI. and Napoleon the Great, would give our good Jack Tars a chance. Our sailors are itching to lower the high talk of the *Jersey Goddams* and of invincible (!!! ???) Albion herself. And yet, while the flag of the United Kingdom is floating over a portion of our national soil, a French journalist dares to hold up to us an English official—the Lord Mayor of London—as a model, tho this rich brewer is the very personification of British characteristics. But the cock of Gaul will yet stop the depredations of that insatiable hyena which hides beneath the leopard skin of Great Britain."

The immediate cause for these expressions of hatred and contempt for England is the sudden discovery that England claims jurisdiction over the Minguiers, a chain of uninhabitable rocks in the Channel. Meanwhile the situation in Egypt is approaching a crisis. The *Aegyptische Korespondenz*, Cairo, a German paper of independent politics, says:

"The reason that the Egyptians hope more than ever to be freed from British rule is that the 'comité d'Egypte' in Paris fosters this hope through its organ, the *Journal Egyptien*. The committee is very powerful, and it is very likely that it will again demand the evacuation when the French Chambers meet. The assistance of Russia is certain, and Germany, it is thought, will preserve a kindly neutrality."

In Austria, where the press and the people have no wish for a war, the danger of its outbreak is also regarded as imminent. The *Neue Freie Presse*, Vienna, says:

"Since all doubt of a Franco-Russian alliance has ceased, the certainty of political calm has vanished. Russia, true enough, shows her desire to preserve peace on every possible occasion, and the Russian Government will do its best to prevent France from disturbing the rest of Europe. Nobody doubts that. The question is: Can Russia do it? Russia continually flatters the national self-confidence of the French, and they believe that they can count upon her in any emergency."

In Russia this French antagonism against England is fostered by most papers. The only dissentient voice seems to be the *Grashdanin*, St. Petersburg. Meshtchersky's paper. Prince Meshtchersky had much influence with the late Czar, and his paper is still read by the Panslavistic nobility. Of late he has begun to play the part of a Cassandra, but his remarks find little favor with the majority of Russian papers. He says:

"The frivolity with which the press fosters the idea that war is at hand is simply criminal. It is criminal because it springs from the spirit of servility toward France, which makes us think that we should be proud and happy enough in the possession of French friendship to sacrifice everything that is dear to us. . . . It is criminal because it may lead to complications in which Rus-

sia is in danger of losing all the fruits of peaceful development, and in which our progress will be retarded for many years. . . . The Francophiles think they ought to be proud to be allowed to sit at the same table with the gentlemen of France. The Russian barbarians are, so to speak, satisfied if they are patted by the French with a 'merci, chien.' And that while we are asked to risk our honor, our future, our whole national life."

*Novosti*, St. Petersburg, says regretfully that the exact character and terms of the Franco-Russian alliance are known to no one outside the diplomatic powers directly concerned, but it insists that the alliance is purely defensive. It goes on to say:

"In Germany there have been persistent efforts to undermine the alliance and to throw doubt upon its legitimacy. This alliance, they have said, is entirely superfluous for defensive purposes and must threaten aggression. But this is manifestly untrue. The alliance is necessary in the interest of peace, for if it should be dissolved the Triple Alliance would change its attitude and become an active instead of passive factor, with disastrous consequences to Europe. Have not France and Russia the right to watch the Triple Alliance and guard against assertions of unjust claims? Thanks to France and Russia, the character and significance of the Triple Alliance have radically changed, for it no longer pretends to rule over Europe. It is essential to preserve the political equilibrium in the interest of the weaker and smaller members of the European family. In this Franco-Russian alliance is found a guaranty of present and future harmony."

The German press watches the growth of national hatred between France and England with interest. Germany's danger lessens as England's peril increases. And England? Her position is aptly defined by Admiral Maxse in *The National Review*, London. We give the gist of his article:

"The result of this perpetual hostility on the part of France, thinks Admiral Maxse, has been to predispose Englishmen of all classes and shades of thought toward the Triple Alliance. The French may wake up some fine morning to find that their light-hearted crusade against 'perfidious Albion' has been taken seriously. The majority of Englishmen take the press seriously. Neither M. Ribot nor his countrymen realize that a number of English people have become convinced that war is almost unavoidable between France and England. A French gentleman on a visit in London—an informed Frenchman—expressed his astonishment that so many Englishmen are convinced that a war with his country is unavoidable. 'No serious person heeds the press in Paris,' he said. That is probably so, but Paris is not chiefly inhabited by serious persons. They generally have to stand aside during catastrophes. Our friend also forgets that French Ministers are afraid of the press."

## FRENCH OFFICERS.

SOME recent events have given the French army officers much prominence. The conviction of Captain Dreyfus, accused of high treason, and the unfounded attacks of General Munier upon the German officers, have led the public outside of France to think that the courtly and brilliant French officer of history is a thing of the past. This is, however, a mistake, according to the *Strassburger Post*, which divides the officers into three distinct classes. That paper says:

"The French officers are divided into several social categories, which rarely mingle with each other. The highest type is that of the 'aristocrats'—who are not, by the way, exclusively noblemen. They are very exclusive, and are connected with the best brain-, money-, and birth-aristocracy of the country. They furnish the usual type of brilliant and elegant officers, and occasionally they advance very rapidly. Next follow the 'aspirants.' These comprise the more scientifically trained but less wealthy officers. The majority of these are sons and grandsons of officers. They have made up their minds to rise in the army at any cost, but rather by way of the officer than through service in the field—they depend upon influence for their career. They are looked upon as undesirable comrades, and only a fraction of their number

\* Jean Bart and Surcouf, famous French admirals. The former was specially noted for his intrepidity and independence of spirit. He hated the English, and did much to retard British ascendancy on the seas.—ED. LITERARY DIGEST.



belong to the socially highest type. A third class is that of the entirely uneducated or only partly educated officers. These are men who have risen from the ranks, and also young men whose education had been neglected before they entered the military school. As a rule they are excluded from the higher positions in the army. Socially they belong to very low classes of the population, with whom they continue to be on intimate terms. They have to perform all the hard work. As their education is so very deficient, the officers of the first and second categories do not meet them in society. They rarely rise to the rank of major; usually they are pensioned with the rank of captain. The lion's share of all pleasures falls to the aristocrats, the lion's share of the honors to the aspirants, the lion's share of hard work is left to 'servicemen,' who also have to bear most of the privations and disappointments characteristic of their profession."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

### FRANCE'S NEWLY-ACQUIRED SUBJECTS IN MADAGASCAR.

BY the conquest of Madagascar, just consummated by the capture of the Hova capital, the French have come into possession of an island larger than France itself and containing a complex mixture of races that afford an interesting study not only for the ethnologist but also for the statesman, inasmuch as France now has on her hands the task of governing her new acquisition and controlling its motley population. The little that is yet known of the Malagasy races is summarized by E. T. Harry in a recent lecture delivered at the Paris Museum of Natural History and published in the *Revue Scientifique* (September 21). After a few introductory remarks, the speaker said:

"The anthropology of Madagascar is full of obscurity and gaps. The maps that have been made of this country, which is larger than France, bear, to be sure, the names of peoples in considerable numbers, but more than half of these tribes are known to us only by name; the others are represented in our collections by a very small number of anatomical pieces and their place has remained vacant in our notes of observations.

"If we add that Madagascar is a country almost without history and without archeology, that therefore the bonds that join one to the other of the successive populations of this great country are very feeble, we shall have justified the insufficiency of the picture that we are about to present, which can be only a study of salient features, with some points fairly well marked, on a background of indistinct contours, certain parts remaining quite blank. We are yet so badly informed about the inhabitants of Madagascar that the population of the island varies three or four hundred per cent. in the estimations of one modern travelers.

"In the eighteenth century, Harcourt and Montdevergne estimated the number of natives at 800,000 to 1,600,000, and in 1730 Grossin raised this figure to 2,000,000. All the modern authorities consider this estimate as still too small. But while M. James Sibree proposes to substitute for Grossin's figure that of 4,500,000, M. Grandidier wavers between four and five millions, while M. Olliver jumps to 5,300,000 and M. Catat to 7,250,000.

"This whole people presents features differing profoundly to the observer, who finds himself at the outset in a state of actual embarrassment. The man that we call by the vague term Malagasy is not a negro; his facial morphology is quite different from that of the Africans and recalls that of the Malays. Nevertheless, he does not belong to the yellow race; his hair is made up of woolly locks. He is a singular composite, into which enter very diverse elements, some of which make us think of the great Asian archipelago. . . .

"How does a people separated from the African continent only by the 400 kilometers [240 miles] of the Mozambique Channel thus present such a profound mixture of ethnic elements collected from so distant lands?"

Having asked this question, M. Harry proceeds to answer it by noting recent scientific studies of the fauna of the island, which indicate an ancient connection, not with Africa, but with Asia. He goes on:

"As Madagascar has had almost no relations with the African

world, it is toward the Orient and not toward the Occident that we must look for the land-surfaces necessary to the development of so many species now extinct. It is in the direction of the Indies that all this insular or peninsular world points, and it must necessarily have had relations of contact with the great Malay isles, from which it could consequently have derived its human population at the same time as its principal animals."

M. Harry next proceeds to analyze this puzzling population and divides it, according to the time of immigration, into three "ethnic strata." Of the first, the so-called primitive races of the isle, the dwarf Kimos and the Vazimbias, nothing is known but legends and some remains ascribed to them, tho of the latter tribe survivors may still exist. The vast majority of the population, belonging to the "second ethnic stratification," is decidedly Malay as shown by their language, their dress, their musical instruments, their customs, and their rites. Among the peoples of this "second layer," however, these characteristics are more or less masked by successive crossings with tribes of different origin. For the purest Malay blood, we must look at the "third ethnic layer," composed of the so-called Hovas, the latest immigrants and the rulers of Madagascar till the recent French conquest. Says M. Harry:

"The term 'Hova' is incorrect; it is, in fact a designation of caste. According to M. Grandidier it is the equivalent of the word *bourgeois* or *roturier*, in opposition to *andriana*, which means 'noble.' The name of the nation is Merina.

"It is not until toward the end of the eighteenth century that the Merinas began to appear in the history of the great island. They appear as a small people, superior in intelligence to the neighboring tribes, skilful forgers of iron and weavers of fabrics, but profoundly divided by intestine quarrels that prevented them from reaching a development in proportion to their qualities."

We have not space to follow M. Harry in his interesting account of the rise of this people to power which parallels, in lesser degree, that of the Romans to be rulers of Europe. We pass to his description of some of their characteristics. Premising that the sixteen grades or castes into which they are divided are not pure-blooded, the negro element becoming more noticeable as the social scale is descended, he goes on as follows:

"The Merinas . . . are small; they have long hair, crimped or curly, the skin is of the hue of clear tanned leather, the head is relatively large, the face broad, the forehead high, the nose short and usually straight, the lips strong and protruding. They have the robustness and agility of the Malays, but not their endurance, and their activity is sensibly inferior to that of the neighboring peoples whom they have enslaved and caused to do their hard work. . . .

"They have, travelers tell us, both the good qualities and the vices of the Malays. Their memory is excellent, they learn easily, and we have just seen one of them take his doctor's degree at the University of Lyons. Their talent for speaking is quite extraordinary, and they often show an unexpected bent for music. They are laborious, sober, and economical; finally, they have an innate respect for authority, the habit of rigorous discipline, an unbounded devotion to their chiefs and deep love for their country. These, as M. Grandidier observes, are not ordinary qualities, and to them the Hovas owe the predominance that they have attained over the other Malagasy peoples. It is true that, on the contrary, complaints are made of the duplicity of the natives, and of the crafty spirit that they have brought from Malaysia; their vanity is childish, and they are superstitious to the last degree."

After a treatment in detail of the other peoples of the island—the Betsileos, who seem to be a mixture of Malay and negro; the Sakalaves, who have affinities with the ancient races of the country; various tribes, all of mixed blood, of whom the Baras, a little-known fetichistic people of the interior, are the most interesting; Jews and Arabs, often mixed with native elements, and finally mulattos, the offspring of white merchants or travelers and native women—M. Harry closes as follows:

"The superiority of the Malays over the other peoples of the island will always show itself, and when, peace being once more

established, we shall set about regulating definitely the lot of these several millions of natives, attached to the domain of France, anthropology will be in a position to proclaim without hesitation that we must not depend on the savage negroid, but lean on the Malays, barbarous tho they may have remained under their thin varnish of civilization. And, turning her arm toward the great isles of Asia, cradle of a good part of her new subjects, science will show us what a colonizing people have been able to do with near relatives of our Malagasy subjects in the Dutch East Indies."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

### LOUIS PASTEUR.

**A**MONG the scientists of our century none was better known than Louis Pasteur, the discoverer of the hydrophobia bacillus. His death ends a long and useful life, and robs France of one of her greatest sons. M. Pasteur's cure for rabies was neither his first nor his most astonishing discovery, tho it became the most famous. His bacteriological researches enabled him to discover a remedy for the silkworm disease, which threatened an important French industry with ruin. His theories regarding fermentation led to important practical innovations in manufacturing circles, chiefly in the wine, beer, and vinegar industries, and he discovered a valuable remedy for splenic diseases in animals. France is prepared to honor duly the remains of her great son. The *Figaro*, Paris, says:

"All France celebrated his seventieth birthday, and while yet living he entered on that apotheosis which the jealousy of the gods allows to so few mortals—and then only near the time of their departure. Pasteur, Renan, and Victor Hugo are perhaps the three figures which have cast the greatest luster on our times."

The *Illustration*, Paris, from which the accompanying portrait—one of the latest—is taken, says:

"M. Pasteur's disappearance is a national event, for tho he may have ceased to work and discover, it was sufficient that he was there, for he was one of the greatest among the great persons of the whole world. How atrocious of the aldermen of his town to remove his name from a public place because they differed from him in politics! But he will get a statue in France, as he should. In Denmark they have already erected one in his honor; the brewers did it there, for his marvelous discoveries regarding the formation of yeast. France will recognize, with a grateful heart, what he has done for her glory, this warrior in the great battle for the benefit of humanity. And M. Felix Faure rejoices. Pasteur, who is honored by all France, was the son of a tanner, and labor rejoices!"

M. Pasteur was scarcely less appreciated abroad than in his own country. A writer in the *Nation*, Berlin, thinks "it is a difficult task to review so eventful a life in a small compass," and comes to the conclusion that "the successful fight against hospital fevers, and the possibility of really valuable remedies against diphtheria and tuberculosis, are, in a large measure, founded on Pasteur's methods." The *Westminster Gazette*, London, enlarges upon the antagonism which M. Pasteur encountered among the medical profession. That paper says:

"Humanity would not be humanity if Louis Pasteur had not

had innumerable enemies. Theologians are said to hate hard those whose creeds differ from theirs, but the *odium theologicum* is the milk of human kindness compared to the hatred which actuates doctors against those who hold theories opposed to theirs. . . . How great was the hatred of many doctors for the man whom they did not hesitate to describe as the 'prince of charlatans' is shown by the fact that on more than one occasion an attempt was made to move the authorities to commence a prosecution against Louis Pasteur for *illegal practice of medicine*, Pasteur never having been admitted a doctor of medicine—a circumstance which explains why Pasteur never operated himself, but only supervised his assistants when at work on patients. Each case where for one reason or another the inoculation failed in its effect, and hydrophobia declared itself, was eagerly and joyfully pounced upon by his enemies, and the fact of another failure of the Pasteur system was published abroad in such papers as would lend themselves to this campaign. . . . Some editors,

even, who could not be suspected of harboring rancor for any cause so contemptible, but firmly believed, at the promptings of jealous theoreticians, that the Pasteur system was a fallacy, and that Pasteur himself knew it to be one, carried on at first a vigorous campaign against the Institute, till one by one they yielded to the conviction—as each successive annual report was issued from the Institute—that it was they who were mistaken, not Louis Pasteur."

*Life*, London, says:

"Opinions may differ concerning the efficacy of his cure for rabies—that is to say it may not be possible to declare positively whether those persons who underwent his treatment for the prevention of hydrophobia had really absorbed the canine rabies into their systems and were smitten for death, but the great mass of highest living authorities in England and Germany, as well as in France, believe in M. Pasteur's teaching and approve his methods."

M. Pasteur was known for his strength of character and the tenacity with which he defended his views. These made him famous as a patriot and a Christian as well as a scientist. He felt deeply the humiliation of his country in the war of 1870-71, sent back the diplomas given him by German universities before that war, and steadfastly refused to accept honors which the German Government and people would have conferred upon him. His religious feeling is characterized by *The Weekly Register*, London, a Catholic paper, as follows:

"The scientific men of France are not always to be found among the sons of the church. But the religion which in England won Mivart did not in France lose Pasteur. Perhaps he was not wholly in sympathy with little movements on the surface of French Catholicism; and that he did not repeat the shibboleths of some of the French Catholic journalists is probable enough, since he was from time to time the object of their criticism. M. Pasteur did not depute to writers, however zealous after their own kind, the custody of his conscience, nor did he accord to the fashions of the moment, however much they suited others, a conformity which would have been in him only an insincerity."

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THE Polish socialists are stirring. They are posting placards in the industrial centers, complaining of the injustice of the Government. They complain that the manufacturers are protected by the authorities in every wrong they may wish to commit against the laboring classes, while strikes, the only means of redress for workingmen, are rigorously put down by the police.



LOUIS PASTEUR.

(From a photograph by Mairret, Paris, June, 1895.)



## HOW COMPULSORY INSURANCE WORKS IN GERMANY.

FOR some years compulsory insurance has been in operation in Germany. Its object is to force the laboring classes to provide a fund against illness, accident, and old age, thus rendering them entirely independent of charity. As yet only the industrial classes are included in the provisions of this law, by which the employer, the employee, and the state are made to furnish equal shares of the fund. It is hoped that the law will be extended to all Germans at some future date, but as the initiatory expenses are very great, some time must elapse before this can be done. Meanwhile the law is already having some effect. One of the main objects of the law was to relieve the charity organizations. According to the *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, Dr. Freund, President of the Berlin Workingmen's Insurance Association, has obtained some statistics from the poorhouse guardians of 110 communities—44 cities, 49 towns, and 17 villages. Altho the time since the law has been in force is short—about four years—its influences are already felt. Dr. Freund says:

"As a matter of fact the charity organizations have been much relieved by the insurance fund. The laboring classes are, much less than before, forced to turn to the poor-house guardians for assistance. But there is no saving in money. The certainty of being provided for in illness and old age has materially raised the standard of living, and the guardians of the poor are forced to reckon with this. Hence the money saved by the decrease of the assisted poor has to be expended in raising the allowance of those who still depend upon charity, and, in some communities, the expenditure is greater than formerly.

"There is also, it seems, no proper understanding between the officers of the insurance fund and the poor-law guardians, and double assistance is given in many cases. The insurance also causes laborers to require longer and more careful treatment during illness. They frequent hospitals which receive patients paying a part of the costs of their treatment, but as the insurance rarely covers the expenses of the hospital the poor-house funds have to make up the deficiency."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

## THE IRISH NATIONAL ALLIANCE.

THE resolutions recently adopted by the Irish convention at Chicago have excited a good deal of attention in England. Not one English paper supposes that America will really aid Ireland, but the language used at Chicago causes much irritation. Other evidences of anti-British feeling are mentioned in connection with the resolutions adopted by the Chicago convention. Thus General Longstreet's address at the dedication of Chickamauga Park is looked upon by *The St. James's Gazette* as a defiance to England and a piece of American jingoism. *The Whitehall Review* regards the action of the convention as proof that coercion is the only means to quiet Ireland. That paper says:

"It is well to remind those who, like Mr. Horace Plunkett, M. P., allow their humanitarian zeal to outstrip their caution, that Finnertyism holds the field in the Sister Isle; that concession simply strengthens it, and reinforces its clamor for further concession; and that, tho we may smile at the blatant utterances of the President of the Irish-American convention and his immediate supporters, we can not afford to disregard the spirit which animates them, and which is as strong at the present moment among a large section of the Irish people as ever it was in the worst period of the early part of the century."

Many papers, like *The Scotchman*, Glasgow, regard the whole thing as an unblushing "attempt for fleecing foolish Irishmen." *The Scotchman* says:

"It is not so much a desire to see Great Britain attacked, as it is to extract money from Irishmen in America. There are men who live upon this sort of thing, and apparently they hope in this case to get a good living out of it. The beginning and the end of the movement is the subscription and the executive. The

money is to be got in from a wide area, but it is to be centered in the hands of very few. No doubt some dollars will be obtained; perhaps many dollars. There appears to be no limit to the gullibility of Irishmen in the United States on this point."

The Parliamentary Party will hardly be grateful to the Irish National Alliance, thinks *The Scotchman*; for—

"It will scarcely be possible for Mr. McCarthy or anybody else to assert that the object of the Parliamentary movement is not the independence of Ireland. They will scarcely be able to come forward and say that they only want Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule or a system of federation if they take the money of men who have given it with the object of securing the complete separation of Ireland from Great Britain."

*United Ireland*, a Parnellite paper, thinks Parnell's memory is honored by the resolutions at the convention. He never believed in anything but the "physical force argument." The Continental press looks on in wonderment. "Queer people," says the *Handelsblad*. "O'Donovan Rossa, the criminal, had his say there," sneers the *Kölnische Zeitung*. On the whole the German press is content to relate the proceedings at the convention in a humorous sort of way. The German-Americans, however, ask for an explanation from the Anglo-American press with regard to its attitude in the matter. They assert that the Anglo-American papers presumed to advise the Germans during their Sedan celebrations, which might displease France, altho America had nothing to do with this. And now, while England is openly threatened with a war, they are silent. *The Louisville Anzeiger* says:

"The intentions of the Irish convention not only violate the laws of this country, but they also would lead us into grave complications with England, if put into deeds. Yet there are few Anglo-American papers courageous enough to point out to the Irish the impropriety of their behavior. We do not at all conclude that our contemporaries are more friendly toward the Irish than the Germans. But we believe that they are afraid of the Irish vote. And why? Because the Irish hold together, while the Germans fail to look after their interests."

*The Germania*, Milwaukee, nevertheless, hopes that the Germans will never follow Irish tactics, even if they have to see their influence diminished.

## FOREIGN NOTES.

IN New Zealand they are already discussing the "undesirable emigrants" question. A proposal has been made to hold the steamship companies responsible. *The Auckland News* thinks this plan unjust both with reference to paupers or insane persons—"because a man might have a good round sum in his pocket, which he might lose a few days after his arrival. And how can the shipowners guarantee the continued sanity of all their passengers? We do not know whether shipowners have any right to make any inquisition into the resources or the mental strength of any passenger who tenders his passage-money and is in a fair state of health. Self-respecting persons would object to any such examination and search, and would remain away from the colony altogether. The fact is, that we should be taking measures to stop the exodus, rather than to frighten away those people who are disposed to come here."

A GOOD story is told by Alexandre Dumas of the late Meissonier. The great painter was, in his leisure hours, an ardent botanist, whose work did not fail to gain praise from scientists. Dumas wanted to play a joke upon him, and brought him a paper containing the dried roe of a herring, telling him that it was the seed of a very rare plant, which needed much water. Some time after he again visited Meissonier, and asked him how the seeds were. "Oh," said the painter, "they are coming up beautifully; I have planted them in a circle." He took him to a corner in the garden where the heads of young herrings were peeping out of the ground!

THE eminent jurist Professor Bruck, of Breslau, demands that Germany should people its colonies with criminals. He points out that England laid the foundation of her great colonies in this way. Dr. Freund, of Koblenz, in the *Preussische Jahrbücher*, argues in a similar manner. He asserts that the majority of pre-revolutionary Americans were descended from convicts. From the middle of the eighteenth century to the revolution, no less than 2,000 persons were deported to the American colonies. The fact that their descendants compare favorably with the free immigrants from other countries is, he thinks, an argument in favor of deportation.

PROFESSOR JOLY, of Paris, points out that crime is increasing in France, while the population decreases. The increase of youthful offenders is specially alarming. From 16,000 in 1860 they increased to 31,000 in 1890. On the other hand, crime is steadily decreasing in England. Professor Joly thinks this is due to the efforts of private societies for the prevention of crime.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## WORK OF THE TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE.

PROFESSOR WASHINGTON'S Atlanta address on the industrial aspects of the race question in the South has naturally aroused interest in the plan and methods of the industrial Institute over which he presides. That Institute was started several years ago to carry on the work in which alone, according to Professor Washington, lies the true emancipation of the American negro, and it is instructive to review its progress and note the degree of success attained by it. An interesting sketch of the Institute, from the pen of Josephine T. Washington, a sister of the Professor, appears in *The Commercial Traveler's Home Magazine*, October, and we extract from it the essential portions.

The origin of the Institute is interesting. We quote from the article:

"Fourteen years ago a prosperous colored merchant in the town of Tuskegee, upon being approached by a white candidate for the legislature for his vote and his influence, replied that he would give him both provided he agreed, if elected, to introduce a bill for the establishment at Tuskegee of an institution for the education of negro youth. The promise was given, and Lewis Adams and his friends succeeded in having the gentleman elected. This politician did not forget his promise. A bill was passed, appropriating \$2,000 for the payment of salaries of teachers in such a school. Then General Armstrong, of Hampton Institute, was written to, as the man most likely to be able to recommend a suitable person to establish the enterprise. He recommended Booker T. Washington. . . .

"It might be said of Mr. Washington that, Cæsar-like, he came, he saw, he conquered. School opened on the fourth day of July, 1881, in a log church and two adjoining shanties, loaned for the purpose. It owned nothing except the amount appropriated for salaries. To the thrift and earnestness and good management of its founder, the enthusiasm engendered by working in a worthy cause, and the ability to make others realize the importance of that cause, is due the marvelous growth of the school in numbers, in possessions, in usefulness, and in public esteem."

Of the present condition of the Institute, the writer says:

"On the grassy, well-kept grounds, laid off in walks lined with trees, are nearly forty buildings, either finished or in course of construction. All these are the product of student labor, except Porter hall, the oldest building on the grounds. . . .

"When school is in session and all of these buildings are full of busy, human life, when the hum of recitation mingles with the buzz of machinery, and everywhere are glad and hopeful and earnest young faces, the scene is truly an inspiring one. Yet this institution—which last year enrolled 1,025 persons, of whom 66 were instructors; which owns 2,000 acres of land and property valued at more than \$200,000; which despite its numerous buildings has to rent fifteen cottages to help house its pupils; which carries on over twenty-five industries and supplies nearly every one of its own wants, besides selling products from most of its departments; which has expended in all of its operations during the past year, \$73,347.58—had a very modest beginning."

The Institute aims to give its pupils the foundations of a good English education, but the prominent feature is industrial education, theoretical as well as practical.

"The boys and girls are taught to put brains into their work. The common employments of life, the forms of labor which some of them unconsciously have been taught to despise, are divested of their drudgery and are dignified into an art and a science. This is true of cooking, laundering, nursing, general housework, and of many other employments commonly considered menial.

"Much attention is given to farming and dairying, and no effort is spared to make these pursuits interesting and attractive to Afro-American youth, who, like others, are too much inclined to abandon the plow for the city street. In this connection the services of a specialist, Prof. J. W. Hoffman, a member of the Royal Agricultural and of the Royal Microscopical societies of England, of the Canadian Microscopical Society, of the Berlin

Biological Society, and of the American Academy of Natural Sciences, have been secured."

There are athletic, religious, and literary societies among the pupils, and music is not neglected. The Institute, in fact, desires to be the preserver of ante-bellum slave songs.

But the influence of the school is by no means confined to the pupils; it extends its benefits to others through various agencies, regarding which we read:

"An annual conference is held, which is largely attended by farmers and others. At this conference are discussed, not the wrongs of the race, but its needs, the evils existing among us which it is within our power to remedy.

"A woman's conference is held on the afternoon of the same day, and topics relating to the home and the care of the children are discussed. The next day there is a congress of workers, which is attended by teachers of colored schools and by others who labor for the elevation of the colored people. Last year twenty-six institutions were represented, and over one hundred workers assembled and gave and received help in reviewing the situation. . . .

"The summer assembly is another potent means of reaching the people. Here tired teachers, preachers, and others desiring rest and refreshment, gather during the latter days of August, drink in the invigorating air of Tuskegee, and enjoy its delightful social life while they reap the benefit of lectures on a variety of well-chosen topics, delivered by some of our best and most entertaining speakers."

Graduates of the Institute are working all over the South. Several small institutions have been started on the Tuskegee plan, and all are doing well. In conclusion, the writer says:

"One of the most encouraging things in connection with the work of the school is that its graduates are willing to go out into the rural districts and establish themselves where they can be of the greatest service to the people. The following paragraph, taken from the letter of one of these graduates, voices their common faith and spirit:

"I have been working with my people for about sixteen years in all, and I know of no other way by which the race problem can be solved save the one that Tuskegee has adopted, working patiently to educate the head, hand, and heart of those who crowd into her walls each year, and sending each one out with a little Tuskegee in his or her heart."

"Tuskegee and similar institutions must stretch forth a helping hand to the black men and women of the South. In this lies the hope of the race's redemption and the salvation of our common country."

**An Ocean-Organ.**—"The new American liner, *St. Louis*, is remarkable, among other things, for the fact that she carries the first complete organ ever put into an ocean steamer. Organ-builders have doubted the possibility of constructing an instrument that could stand the stress of ocean voyages. The organ itself is not very large, being only eighteen feet high and sixteen feet wide. The pipe-frame is supported on the figure of a mermaid as a caryatid; nineteen pipes and a fan of trumpets fill the frame, the wood-work of which is highly polished white mahogany. It is in the details of construction that the instrument is remarkable. The action of the organ is electric. The magnets consumes .05 of an ampere of current at two volts tension; that is, it takes only two volts to control the whole organ. The current is supplied by a 300-ampere power storage-cell, independent of the ship's dynamo. The stop-action is controlled by electricity, as is also the pedal-action. The pedal-keys slide under the desk, to save room. The contact used for the key-action is frictional and self-cleaning, thus insuring reliability. The action is very simple. The slightest pressure on the keys sends an electric current forty feet to the mechanism controlling the pipes, the key-desk being that distance from the organ proper. The current passes through cables three quarters of an inch in diameter. Expansion and contraction have been allowed for the pipes, and each pipe has been fastened separately. Other innovations are screws instead of glue, and brass in place of iron. These two substitutes make the organ impervious to dampness."—*Brainard's Musical World*.



## CURIOUS CHINESE FIRE-CLOCKS.

IN a recent issue we described some curious Chinese time-pieces, especially clepsydras or water-clocks. We now translate for our readers another article in the same series, treating of fire-clocks, a variety of time-piece not so well-known but much employed by the Chinese in old times. The article, which was written by M. Planchon for *La Nature*, Paris, September 14, runs as follows:

"Altho the sun and water were chiefly employed by astronomers to make known the hours, fire has served especially to indicate the watches of the night. We have already had occasion to mention this when, speaking of clepsydras, we quoted an ancient ordinance that ordered the announcement of the night watches to the inhabitants by signals. We will speak here of some usages that it is interesting to know.

"The night was divided into five watches, which began at sunset and ended at sunrise. As we have explained, the five parts were more or less long according to the season of the year.

"The announcement of the watches had a double purpose: it served first to indicate the hour and also to prove that the watchman was doing his duty, which in China was most rigorously insisted upon. As it had been formally forbidden to walk the streets at night, except in exceptional cases, it was the duty of the guards to watch and question every person who was out of his own house. Certain of these guards held in the left hand a thick bamboo cylinder on which they struck with the right hand, not only to show their own vigilance, but also to make known the hour (Fig. 1., A. B.). Sometimes this bit of wood or bamboo, instead of being cylindrical, had the shape of a fish, about 80 centimeters long by 15 in diameter [28 by 5 inches]. . . .

"As we have said, the Chinese made use of fire for measuring the night watches. This is how they went about it. They powdered a special kind of wood, and made of it a kind of paste, of which they formed cords and rods of diverse forms, as may be seen in the Chinese museum at the Louvre (Fig. 1, C.). For use of wealthy persons and scholars they used wood performed with rare essences. These rods, which were usually scarcely longer than one's finger, sometimes reached, when made of common wood, a length of 2 or 3 meters [6 to 9 feet] and were about as thick as a goose-quill. They were burned before the pagodas, and were used to carry fire from one place to another. Often these rods were stuck in vases of metal filled with ashes; this position allowed of their combustion being followed with the eye (Fig. 1, D.). As, in burning, these rods did not give light, they could serve only to indicate the hour within the house, at the same time perfuming it. When these rods or cords had considerable length, they were bent around to form a conical spiral (Fig. 3). . . . Their combustion lasted several days, and sometimes even a month or more. . . . They were hung by the center and lighted at the lower end. The fire then rose slowly and insensibly, following all the turns of the spiral. Five marks made on one of

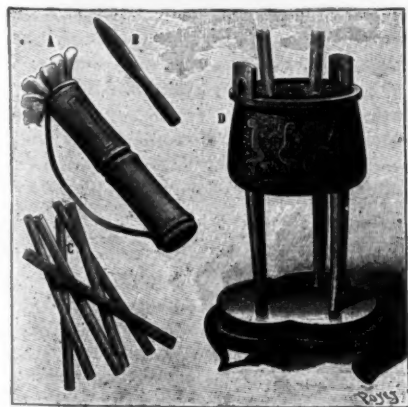


FIG. 1.—A, B, bamboo sticks for striking the hours; C, incense rods for burning; D, metal vase with burning rods.

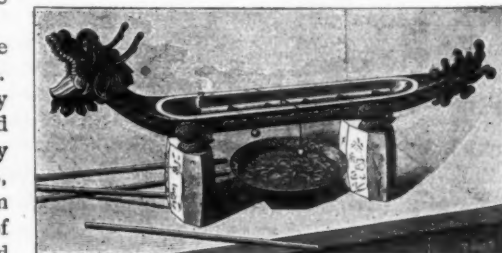


FIG. 2.—Dragon with burning rods for indicating the hours. (Louvre Museum.)

these long rods served to indicate the five watches of the night. This manner of measuring time was, it is said, so exact that no considerable error was ever noticed.

"It is curious to compare this Chinese method of measuring time with that employed in France in the Middle Ages. The duration of tapers or lighted candles then served to mark the hour at night. These candles were graduated like the Chinese rods or

cords. Saint Louis used this primitive method. 'Each day,' says the confessor of Queen Marguerite, 'he retired to his chamber and then was lighted a candle of a certain length, that is to say, 3 feet or thereabouts, and so long as it lasted he read in his Bible, and when the candle was at its end one of his chaplains was called.'

"Charles V. also used these graduated candles. 'He had in his chapel a burning candle that was divided into 24 parts and there were persons appointed to come to tell him to what point the candle was burned, and then he told them what he wished to be done.'

"An ancient custom, spoken of in the 'Grand Chronicle of St. Denis', shows us again a very great similarity between the Chinese and European usages in the Middle Ages. 'In the year 1357,' says the chronicler, 'the eve of the Assumption, the Parisians offered to Our Lady a candle that had the length of the tower in the said city of Paris, to burn day and night without ceasing.'

"These rods and batons, used in China, of which we spoke above, at the same time that they indicated the hour, also served as alarm-clocks. When a Chinese wished to rise in the night at an exact hour he hung a little metallic weight exactly at the point of the rod where the fire would arrive at the hour in question. When the moment arrived, the weight was automatically detached, fell into a copper basin, and the noise of its fall was sufficiently loud to awaken the sleeper. This means was as simple as it was economical, for a rod whose combustion lasted a day and a night cost only three farthings.

"Fig. 2 represents a dragon in metal, possessed by the museum of the Louvre. . . . This device serves only for the combustion of odoriferous sticks. We show it arranged as an alarm, in conformity with the description that we have just given."

For the past two hundred years, M. Planchon informs us, the Chinese, taught at first by the Jesuit missionaries, have made mechanical clocks like our own, but they are scarcely as interesting as the genuine native timepieces just described.

**Cheap Mail by Telegraph.**—A suggestion which is warmly discussed in electrical circles is put forward by Mr. P. B. Delaney, an inventor of high standing, who has long believed in the practicability of cheaper and swifter intercommunication. In view of the fact that there has been a remarkable increase in the number of telephonic messages (the annual figures being now about 750,000,000 telephone talks as against 75,000,000 telegrams), it is necessary for the telegraph companies to popularize their service and compete directly with the mail service. Writing in *The Electrical Engineer*, he asks why a letter of fifty words should be sent through the post-office to Chicago on a 25-hour train, when it can be transmitted by telegraph in two minutes. He believes that 40,000 or more letters of about fifty words between Chicago and New York could be profitably sent every day at a rate of about 12 cents apiece. The plan is based on "machine telegraphy," which has proved successful on trial. The system is said to be capable of sending one thousand words a minute from New York to Chicago over copper wire weighing 850 pounds to the mile, and over an ordinary iron wire taking by telegraph sixty words a minute between New York and Philadelphia, two thousand words can be transmitted in the same time and with a 300-pound copper wire one thousand words can be added. Mr. Delaney's arguments have been favorably commented upon in the technical and daily press.



FIG. 3.—Chinese fire spiral for telling the time.

## DUMAS'S "MORAL REFLECTIONS."

ALEXANDRE DUMAS contributes to *Le Figaro* (Paris, September 7) half a column of brief aphorisms which he heads "*Pensées Morales*" [Moral Reflections]. The first in the series, relating to the morality or immorality of the stage, has already been widely quoted and commented upon by the press. There is food for thought both in this and in others, whether the reader agrees with the writer or not. We translate the "Reflections" entire:

"There are no moral plays, there are no indecent plays, there are no disgusting plays; there are only badly constructed plays."

"A well-bred woman does not fall in love a second time without allowing a considerable interval to elapse. There are never two accidents in close succession on the same railroad."

"To make friends with a man requires time; with a woman, only occasion."

"Experience and philosophy that do not result in forbearance and charity are two acquisitions that are not worth their cost."

"It is with science and philosophy in their search after truth, as with railway-trains passing through a tunnel in broad daylight. Darkness is in the middle but day is at both ends. Which-ever side we go out it is in the same light in which we entered. The same God is at the beginning of faith and at the end of science."

"There is a species of good women—Christian devotees—who make embroidery for bishops, who dance and wear ball-dresses for the poor, who confess and *take* the Sacrament as external means of grace, but who, at bottom, care no more for the great morality and charity of Christ than for the mysteries of Eleusis or the teachings of the Vedas. They appear on the church steps, prayer-book in hand, to show how intimate they are with God, like vain people who dine at an obscure restaurant and then chew a toothpick before the door of the *Maison d'Or* to make people believe that they have the habit and the means of dining there. These amiable ladies have not been chosen, they have not been called, they have not even been invited; they are nothing but spongers on the Holy Table."

"Short-skirted daughters keep mothers young a long time."

"A woman has no power to efface radically by the sole effort of the will an image that has long filled the mind. She must replace it by another. She does not destroy, she superposes. When the second image is finer or larger than the first, so that the first is seen no more, all goes well; this is forgetfulness. When it is smaller, so that the edges of the other can be seen, things go badly; that is remorse."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

## AMERICAN HEIRESSSES AS ENGLISH WIVES.

THE New York correspondent of *The London Times* (Mr. Smalley), in announcing the engagement of the young Duke of Marlborough to Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt, added the remark that "The marriage will be a new tie between the countries." This statement, which is regarded by *The Spectator* as "conventional, and therefore beyond criticism," calls forth the further observation that as a matter of fact the habit of inter-marriage among their citizens does not bind countries together. Else, reasons the writer, were South and North, England and Ireland, lost in love for one another. Noting the fact that the wildest conflict of opinion has never blinded Englishmen to the charm of Irish girls, and that Irishmen have never ceased to seek brides in England, the editor says that nations only understand nations when they are like each other, while men and women often love most dearly their own complements; that engagements such as the one recorded, which are now becoming so frequent, "ought to become causes of international jealousy rather than affection," and he thinks that there are signs that they are so becoming. To quote:

"The ladies' newspapers on this side begin to make savage comments on the American girls who carry off the great prizes in

the English lottery of marriage, while the American men are asking in astonishment not wholly untinged with anger why all their heiresses should prefer 'stiff-backed' suitors from Europe to themselves? The process, however, seems to us a very natural one, and in no way deserving the hard words with which tidings of such a betrothal are constantly received. The limitation of choice, by reasons of caste, is held among all European nations to be both wise and right, so wise and so right that the Lord Burleigh who seeks the maid of low degree is condemned by all but poets as guilty of derogation, and there seems no reason why, if great wealth is to be considered a distinction, as the Prince Consort in a published letter once declared it to be, the limit of caste should not be widened so as to take it in. The convenience of such a choice is no argument against it. The English noble who marries the American millionaire may be, of course, playing a part in a mere 'arrangement,' as he might be also if he were marrying a Duke's daughter at home, but he may be making an honest choice within the limits to which opinion has confined him. We do not blame princes who seek their brides only within royal houses; and, in fact, most men are bound in the same withes, tho they may not be quite so narrow. The noble must, in the opinion of his order, marry either rank or money; and in choosing the latter in America he accepts his destiny, accompanied by as few drawbacks as may be. There is no reason why, tho he regilds his coronet, he should not be heartily in love. The American girl is not a foreigner; she is usually beautiful, with a beauty that all men recognize; she is as straight in conduct as any Puritan; she is, while young, as entertaining as any girl in the world, and her usual foibles—the first of which are a certain superficiality and self-will—are precisely the foibles which belong to the aristocratic training. She has no relatives who are troublesome, for the Atlantic rolls between her and them; she is never despised in the circle which receives her; and opinion, which weighs heavily with both sexes in their marriages, hails the bridegroom as having made a notable and worthy conquest. So far from wondering at the English noble or statesman who marries in America, we wonder that he marries anywhere else; he gains so very much, and there are so few drawbacks to his choice. Where else can he fall in love, and rebuild his house, and entirely content opinion, at one and the same time?"

**Curious Facts Concerning Sound.**—"An inquiry was recently made in London as to the greatest distance at which a man's voice could be heard, leaving, of course, the telephone out of consideration. The reply was most interesting, and was as follows: Eighteen miles is the longest distance on record at which a man's voice has been heard. This occurred in the Grand Cañon of the Colorado, where one man shouting the name 'Bob' at one end his voice was plainly heard at the other end, which is eighteen miles away. Lieutenant Foster, on Peary's third Arctic expedition, found that he could converse with a man across the harbor of Port Bowen, a distance of 6,696 feet, or about one mile and a quarter; and Sir John Franklin said that he conversed with ease at a distance of more than a mile. Dr. Young records that at Gibraltar the human voice has been heard at a distance of ten miles."

"Sound has remarkable force in water. Colladon, by experiments made in the Lake of Geneva, estimated that a bell submerged in the sea might be heard a distance of more than sixty miles. Franklin says that he heard the striking together of two stones in the water half a mile away. Over water or a surface of ice sound is propagated with great clearness and strength. Dr. Hutton relates that on a quiet part of the Thames near Chelsea he could hear a person read distinctly at the distance of 140 feet, while on the land the same could only be heard 76 feet. Professor Tyndall, when on Mont Blanc, found the report of a pistol-shot no louder than the pop of a champagne bottle. Persons in a balloon can hear voices from the earth a long time after they themselves are inaudible to people below."—*Harper's Round Table.*

THE total railway capital of the world is \$30,000,000,000, of which Great Britain owns one sixth. The total mileage of the world is 400,000, and of this the British Empire has 70,000, employing 400,000 men, and carrying annually 900,000,000 passengers.

BILL NYE says that his tar-heel neighbors in Buncombe County refer to him as "plum honey," a title that far outranks that of colonel or judge, and is, in fact, the very highest eulogium.



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## BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

### The State of Trade.

The bank clearings of the country and the railway-traffic statements certainly indicate a large trade movement, although evidences are not lacking of a reaction in some sections and in certain industries from recent activity. The bank clearings for the past week were slightly larger than the previous one, and 23 per cent. greater than for the corresponding period of last year. The gain was particularly pronounced at New York and some of the Southern cities, which can be traced in a measure to the gigantic speculation in cotton. The iron and steel mills are still working on old orders, but new business has been on a very limited scale, and this condition of affairs presents a striking contrast to the late boom and rush to buy. Purchasers have been holding off, and the demand from the railroads has been disappointing outside of the placing of liberal orders for cars. Bessemer pig and steel billets have shown a sagging tendency in the central section, partly under offerings of stock bought on speculation during the rise. Notwithstanding this, negotiations for large amounts of domestic and foreign ore for next season's delivery have been in progress. Trade in the wholesale dry-goods district of the city has decreased, which is nothing unusual at this season of the year. All cotton goods have ruled firm, but the advances were not as numerous as last week. Worsteds goods have been advanced in special styles because of improvement abroad, but woolen manufacturers continue to suffer from foreign competition. The sales of wool in the leading markets were very large, with a firm market generally. The shipments of boots and shoes were again smaller than last year, and the decline in leather growing out of the contest between the combination and outside concerns had a tendency to check business.

The cotton market was in a perfect whirl of excitement throughout the week. On Wednesday the total sales rose to 550,000 bales, the largest amount for any one day in the history of the trade. The nearest approach to these figures was in November, 1892, when the transactions for a

single day reached 556,000 bales.—*The Mail and Express, October 19.*

The total number of business failures throughout the United States this week aggregate 289, as against 274 last week, 253 in the like week one year ago, 340 and 216 for the same weeks in 1893 and 1892. At the West business failures practically doubled this week as compared with last.—*Bradstreet's, October 19.*

### THE STEADY TIDE OF PROSPERITY.

There is no check to the revival in trade which has been such a feature of the situation in recent months. If prices in the iron and steel industries have receded in some instances from the extraordinarily high level to which they have been carried, that is all the more reason for feeling confidence in the outlook. At the same time the phenomenal grain crops which we have harvested the present year give assurance that the circle of business activity will continue to widen and expand.—*The Financial Chronicle.*

## CHESS.

### Two Originals.

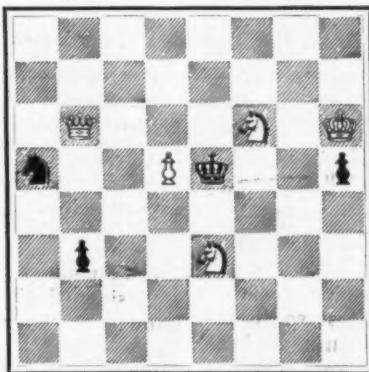
COMPOSED FOR THE LITERARY DIGEST.

No. 93.

By Augustus H. Gansser, President Michigan Y. M. C. A. Chess Association.

Black—Four Pieces.

K on K 4; Kt on Q R 4; Ps on K R 4 and Q Kt 6.



White—Five Pieces.

K on K R 6; Q on Q Kt 6; Kts on K 3 and K B 6. White mates in three moves.

No. 94.

BY JOHN C. CAPRON, PLYMOUTH, IND.

White (Seven pieces): K on Q R 5; Q on Q R 4; Ps on Q 2 and 5, Q B 4 and 6, Q R 2.

Black (Nine pieces): K on Q R 3; B on Q Kt sq; Kt on Q B 6; R on Q R sq; Ps on Q 3 and 5, Q B 2 and 4, Q R 6.

White wins in two moves.

Correspondents sending original problems are requested to give solution.



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### WHAT HE NEEDED.

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# THE MISSIONARY REVIEW OF THE WORLD

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## Solution of Problems.

No. 89.

- |            |                  |                  |
|------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1. R-R 5   | 2. Kt-B 3, ch    | 3. Q x Q P, mate |
| Kt-Kt 4    | P x Kt, must     |                  |
| .....      | Q x Kt, ch       | R-R 4, mate      |
| 1. R-K 6   | 2. K x Kt        | 3. Kt-B 6, mate  |
| or         | .....            |                  |
| 2. P-K 3   | 3. Q-Kt 2, mate. |                  |
| .....      | Kt-B 6, ch       |                  |
| 1. R-Q B 8 | 2. P x Kt, must  | 3. Q-Kt 2, mate. |

If Black (1) R x R, or R x Kt, or P-Q 3, mate is given next move.

Correct solution received from M. W. H., University of Virginia; Prof. C. D. Schmitt, University of Tennessee; John F. Dee, Buffalo; A. Tooley, Brockport, N. Y.; W. G. Donnan, Independence, Ia.; Chas. W. Cooper, Pittsburg; G. H. Betournay, Regina; F. H. Johnston, Elizabeth City, N. C.; S. O. Simpson, San Francisco; the Revs. P. L. C. Hansen, Cedar Falls, Ia., I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa., C. Y. Thompson, Beaumont, Tex., E. M. Mc-

Millen, Lebanon, Ky., E. C. Haskell, Sigourney, Ia.; T. C. Robinson, Listowel, Can.

M. W. H. calls attention to a "double" in the last variation given above. For instance:

- |                   |                  |
|-------------------|------------------|
| (2.) Kt-Q B 3, ch | 3. Q-Kt 2, mate  |
| R x Kt            |                  |
| or                | Q x Q P, mate.   |
| (2.) P x Kt       | 3. Q-Kt 2, mate. |

The Revs. E. M. McMillen, and W. G. Keyes, Pittsfield, Mass., found the right way of doing No. 88.

## From the Hastings Tournament.

ONE OF THE GAMES PILLSBURY LOST.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

- | PILLSBURY.  | SCHLECHTER. | PILLSBURY.   | SCHLECHTER. |
|-------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| White.      | Black.      | White.       | Black.      |
| 1 P-Q 4     | P-Q 4       | 24 R-Q B sq  | Q-K 2       |
| 2 P-Q B 4   | P-K 3       | 25 QR-KB sq  | R(B sq)-B 2 |
| 3 Kt-Q B 3  | Kt-K B 3    | 26 P-K R 4   | B-K 3       |
| 4 B-Kt 5    | B-K 2       | 27 P-K Kt 4  | Q-Q 2       |
| 5 Kt-B 3    | Q-Kt-Q 2    | 28 P x P     | P x P       |
| 6 P-K 3     | P-Q Kt 3    | 29 Q-R 5     | R-Kt 3      |
| 7 R-B sq    | B-Kt 2      | 30 B x P     | B x B       |
| 8 P x P     | P x P       | 31 R x R     | R x R       |
| 9 B-Q 3     | Castles     | 32 R x R     | P-Kt 5      |
| 10 Castles  | P-B 4       | 33 Q x P     | P-B 6       |
| 11 B-QKt sq | Kt-K 5      | 34 P x P     | P x P       |
| 12 B-B 4    | Kt x Kt     | 35 R-B 8 ch  | K-Kt 2      |
| 13 R x Kt   | P-B 5       | 36 R-Q Kt 8  | Q-K 2       |
| 14 Kt-K 5   | P-B 4       | 37 Q-B 4     | P-K R 4     |
| 15 K-R sq   | Kt x Kt     | 38 P-K 6     | R x P       |
| 16 B x Kt   | B-Q 3       | 39 R-Q B 8   | R-K 5       |
| 17 P-B 4    | B-B sq      | 40 R-B 7     | R x Q       |
| 18 Q-R 5    | P-Q R 3     | 41 R x Q ch  | R-B 2       |
| 19 R-K B 3  | R-R 2       | 42 R-K 5     | P-B 2       |
| 20 R-K R 3  | P-Kt 3      | 43 R-Kt 5 ch | K-R 3       |
| 21 Q-R 6    | B x B       | 44 R-Kt sq   | R-Q Kt 2    |
| 22 B x P    | R-K Kt 2    |              | Resigns.    |
| 23 R-K B 3  | P-Q Kt 4    |              |             |

White had a draw; but was not satisfied with it, and playing to win, he lost.

38th move. If White had played R-Q B 8 he could have made it a draw. For instance:—38 R-Q B 8, R-Kt 5; 39 Q-B 6 ch, Q x Q; 40 P x Q ch, K x P; 41 R x P, and draws.

## PILLSBURY'S OPINION OF TSCHIGORIN.

When asked whom he considered the strongest player in the Hastings Tourney, the young American expert replied:

"There can be no doubt about it that Tschigorin has to be called the strongest. He should receive that distinction for his style of play, his ingenuity in getting attacks, his pertinacity in defending difficult positions, and his 'rush,' to use a football parlance, on both sides of the board. Altho I had a hard fight against Steinitz, and it took all my time to defeat Tarrasch and Tinsley, still I think

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Tschigorin to be the strongest chess-player alive in match-play. Lasker can not be compared to him, as his physical qualities are not up to the Russian's. Doubtless Lasker's book-knowledge and accuracy of play are superior to those of Tschigorin's, but as physical strength is a most important factor in serious play, I shall have to give the palm to Tschigorin.

## A HARD-FOUGHT GAME.

Dutch Game.

- | STEINITZ.   | TARRASCH. | STEINITZ.      | TARRASCH.  |
|-------------|-----------|----------------|------------|
| Black.      | White.    | Black.         | White.     |
| 1 P-Q 4     | P-K B 4   | 38 P-K Kt 3    | P-R 4      |
| 2 P-Q B 4   | P-K 3     | 39 R-B 7       | R-Kt sq    |
| 3 Kt-Q B 3  | B-Kt 5    | 40 K-R 2       | R-B sq     |
| 4 P-K 3     | Kt-K B 3  | 41 B-Q sq      | Kt-Kt sq   |
| 5 B-Q 3     | Castles   | 42 R-B 6       | B-K 2      |
| 6 Kt-K 2    | P-Q Kt 3  | 43 Kt-B 3      | Kt-B 3     |
| 7 Castles   | B-Kt 2    | 44 Kt-R 4 ch   | K-B 2      |
| 8 P-B 3     | Kt-B 3    | 45 B-B 3       | B-Kt 5     |
| 9 P-K 4     | P x P     | 46 B-R sq      | B-Q 2      |
| 10 P x P    | P-K 4     | 47 R-B 7       | R-B sq     |
| 11 Kt-Q 5   | B-K 2     | 48 R x R       | Kt-Kt 5 ch |
| 12 Kt x Kt  | R x Kt    | 49 K-Kt sq     | P-R 7 ch   |
| 13 R x R    | B x R     | 50 K-B sq      | Kt-B ch    |
| 14 P-Q 5    | Kt-K 2    | 51 K-K 2       | B x R      |
| 15 Kt-Kt 3  | P-Kt 3    | 52 K x Kt      | P-Kt 5     |
| 16 P-B 5    | K-R sq    | 53 Kt-B 3      | B-Q sq     |
| 17 B-K 3    | Kt-Kt sq  | 54 Kt x P      | B x P      |
| 18 Q-Q B sq | Q-K 2     | 55 B-B 3       | K-Kt 3     |
| 19 P x P    | B x P     | 56 B-K 2       | B-Kt 3 ch  |
| 20 Q-B 7    | P-Q 3     | 57 K-Q 2       | B-B 7      |
| 21 Q x Q    | B x Q     | 58 Kt-B sq     | P-R 4      |
| 22 P-Q R 4  | B-Q sq    | 59 B-Kt 5      | B-R 6      |
| 23 Kt-K 2   | P-Q R 3   | 60 K-K 2       | B x Kt ch  |
| 24 Kt-B sq  | Kt-K 2    | 61 K x B (B 8) | B x P      |
| 25 Kt-Kt 3  | K-Kt 2    | 62 K-Kt 2      | B-K 8      |
| 26 R-K B sq | Kt-B sq   | 63 B-K 8 ch    | K-Kt 4     |
| 27 Kt-Q 2   | B-B 2     | 64 K-B 3       | P-K R 5    |
| 28 B-K 2    | B-Q sq    | 65 Q-K 7       | P-R 5      |
| 29 B-Kt 4   | P-Q Kt 4  | 66 B x P       | P-R 6      |
| 30 B-K 6    | B-K B 3   | 67 B-Q 7       | P-R 7      |
| 31 P-R 5    | P-Kt 4    | 68 K-Kt 2      | B-Kt 6     |
| 32 P-R 4    | P x P     | 69 B-K 8       | K-B 5      |
| 33 B-R 6 ch | K-Kt 3    | 70 B-R 4       | K-K 6      |
| 34 B-Kt 4   | Kt-K 2    | 71 P-Kt 3      | B-B 5      |
| 35 B-K 3    | R-K B sq  | 72 B-Kt 5      | K-Q 6      |
| 36 R-Q B sq | B-B sq    | 73 Resigns.    |            |
| 37 B-K 2    | P-R 6     |                |            |

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### St. Petersburg Tourney.

The St. Petersburg Chess Club has formally invited Steinitz, Tarrasch, Tschigorin, Lasker, and Pillsbury to play in a tourney, each to play sixteen games or four against each adversary. Prizes, \$250, \$150, \$100, and \$50 respectively. For every game \$20 for the winner, and \$5 for the loser. In draws \$10 for each. The club will pay all expenses of every kind and give each player \$25 for pin-money. Prince Savarof, the President of the club, has made the statement that \$300 will be allowed for Pillsbury's expenses.

Of the five masters who have been invited as special guests, the German Doctor will not be able to attend. Schiffers, the Russian, who took sixth prize at Hastings, will probably take his place.

### The Pillsbury Reception.

It is estimated that over one thousand persons were present at the reception tendered to Harry N. Pillsbury by the Brooklyn Chess Club, on the night of October 15.

The President of the club, in his address, made a comparison between the victory at Hastings, eight hundred years ago, when William of Normandy won the title of Conqueror, and that of the young American over the Chess-masters of the world. He concluded as follows:

"For to-night, at least, dwellers in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Chicago no doubt feel a pang of regret that they do not live in Brooklyn. We look to-night at you who come from the other side of the East River and more distant places with the same commiseration which the old farmer in the northern part of New Hampshire felt for the Summer-tourist. He asked him where he lived, and being told he resided in New York city, he said: 'I should think you'd hate to live so far away.'"

Pillsbury, in replying to the President, said:

"MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN: I thank you most sincerely for the great honor you have seen fit to confer upon me to-night. I appreciate it the more highly because it is an evidence that not alone the members of the Brooklyn Chess Club and the various followers of our noble game from other cities, but that also the citizens of Brooklyn, and, I may say, of America, may, perhaps, not knowing even the different movements of the pieces, have been pleased at what little I have been enabled to accomplish during the past Summer.

"I can not view my success at Hastings as a personal matter. It seems to me that it is merely a proof that we can raise up in Chess, native Americans equal, if not superior, to the best foreign talent. Just as our country has, since its birth, sent forth statesmen and jurists who were more than a match for those of other nations, and just as its yachts and yachtsmen and its athletes are universally conceded to be superior to those of foreign nations. Chess is more than a mere game. It is a contest for mastery between two intellects, and the stronger must prevail. Surely, we Americans will not admit that the intellect of other nations is more developed or keener than our own.

"I am not so foolish as to imagine for a moment that my own is superior to that of other Americans, nay, there are thousands far greater, and it is only necessary, in order to uphold our country in Chess, as in other competitions, that some few of these thousands should take a national pride in acquiring strength in the game, and some of them. It seems to me, are bound to rise above those of all other countries.

"I can only do my small part; but I sincerely hope that should I again cross the waters to another competition, as I believe I shall in a short

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Ellen Foster Bevans, M.D., has written an extended article on obesity, which was recently published in *The Medical Age*, an extract from which is herewith given.



"After long study of Obesity and its cure I have come to the conclusion that Dr. Edison's Obesity Pills, Obesity Fruit Salt and Reducing Compound more nearly fill the requirements of a thorough cure for this malady than any or all other treatments. These remedies reduce flesh, but do not reduce the system. They improve the general health while taking off surplus flesh. They do not affect natural flesh, but do away with unhealthy and unnatural development, wherever on the body it may be located. They will speedily reduce a fat abdomen, hips, shoulders, face, chin, neck, or bust. After the reduction the skin will contract, leaving no wrinkles or telltale marks. This has been the result in every one of the numerous cases I have treated with these remedies."

Mrs. Arabella Cranston Deane, Jackson boulevard, Chicago, writes: "Dr. Eldred prescribed for me Dr. Edison's Obesity Pills and Fruit Salt. I took them five weeks and was reduced 31 pounds, mostly where I needed it most, on neck, shoulders, and bust and had my general health greatly improved by these remedies."

Minnetta Percifage Rannels, University, Place, near Beacon Street, Boston, writes: "I can not say too much in praise of Dr. Edison's Pills and Salt, which in two months made me healthy, curing me of indigestion and stomach trouble and made my form symmetrical by reducing my abnormally developed bust and abdomen."

Mrs. Anna Carr Morrison, East 45th Street, New York, says: "I'm taking Dr. Edison's Pills and Salt for obesity and they have reduced my weight 32 pounds in five weeks."

Col. Nugent, writing, from the office of the Collector of the Port of New York, says: "I have reduced my abdominal measurement more than 9 inches by wearing Dr. Edison's Obesity Band—all within a month."

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Mercy Palmer Payne, from her residence in West 97th St., near West End Av., New York, writes:—"Five weeks' use of Dr. Edison's Obesity Reducing Compound reduced me in weight 29 pounds, made me much smaller round the abdomen and made my bust line very graceful."

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time, that I may carry with me the best wishes of my fellow-countrymen, not because of myself, but because I am of American parentage and represent American ideas, and shall do my utmost to bring honor back to my native land."

At the end of Pillsbury's speech, President Persifer Frazer of the Franklin Chess Club, of Philadelphia, in the name of the American chess-players, presented a handsome repeating gold watch to Pillsbury. On the inside of the case is the following inscription:

"The winning of highest international Chess-honors for America at Hastings, England, Sept. 2, 1895. This watch is presented to Henry Nelson Pillsbury by Americans. Brooklyn, Oct. 15, 1895."

Mr. Lasker is soon to publish his "Common Sense in Chess." The circular announcing the publication says: "This book contains an abstract of twelve lectures given by the author during the Spring of 1885. It may be regarded as an attempt to deal with every part of the game of Chess by the aid of general rules. The principles laid down are deduced from the nature of Chess, a game being considered as a struggle for mastery between two minds. The practical working of the rules is illustrated by positions adapted to the purpose and likely to occur in games."

## Current Events.

Monday, October 14.

The Federal Supreme Court reassembles in Washington. . . . The American Purify Alliance begins its first congress at Baltimore. . . . The national conference of the A. P. A. meets at St. Louis to outline a plan of action in the Presidential campaign. . . . The Congregational council holds its closing session at Syracuse; the Republican State Sunday plank is raised.

A new cabinet is formed in Norway, composed of members of all parties. . . . A new treaty of alliance between France and Russia is believed to have been signed. . . . Canadian bankers urge that the silver coinage of Canada be increased.

Tuesday, October 15.

President Cleveland arrives in Washington. . . . The American Bankers' Association meets at Atlanta. . . . The South Carolina constitutional convention reassembles. . . . German-Americans opposed to Tammany hold a meeting and form a new organization to support the fusion ticket. . . . Southern railroads fix freight-rates at a conference in New York.

The Chinese Government promises to execute eighteen more of the murderers of the missionaries; the inquiry is to proceed. . . . Cubans defeat a large Spanish force in the Magate. . . . A British army is marching to Venezuela through Brazil. . . . The King of Rumania accepts the resignation of his cabinet. . . . An American ship, *Parthia*, is burned at sea; many of the crew are missing.

Wednesday, October 16.

The colored national convention convenes in Washington. . . . Leading Massachusetts citizens issue a protest against woman-suffrage. . . . The National Purify League closes its sessions. . . . At a conference of officials at Hot Springs it is decided to let Corbett and Fitzsimmons fight a glove-contest.

The Porte accepts the Armenian reforms proposed by the powers. . . . An amicable adjustment of the difficulty between England and Venezuela is believed to be probable. . . . Brazil is said to have decided to recognize Cuban belligerency. . . . The renewal of the Armenian troubles is feared in Constantinople.

Thursday, October 17.

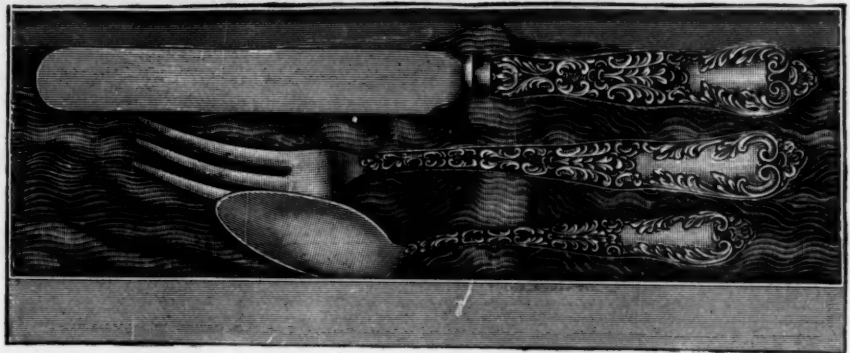
The Bankers' Convention discusses free silver and bank currency. . . . The House of Deputies of the Episcopal Convention rejects a report looking to Christian unity. . . . The colored national convention declares for bimetalism, free Cuba, Republican principles, and denounces lynching. . . . Corbett is arrested at Hot Springs, and the fight is to be prevented.

The Sultan signs the program of Armenian reforms. . . . Great Britain sends an ultimatum to

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the King of Ashantee, demanding enforcement of treaty rights. . . . The Pope issues a decree forbidding Roman Catholics from taking part in religious congresses.

Friday, October 18.

The national convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union opens in Baltimore. . . . The Nebraska Supreme Court decides that the free-silver and sound money factions had equal right to the name Democrat on official ballots.

It is reported that England is determined to hold the Venezuela territory by force and ignore the request for arbitration made by the United States. . . . Rioters are reported to have destroyed the English missions in Changpu, on the island of Amoy. . . . The Japanese are subduing the hostile tribes on the island of Formosa. . . . Russia is reported to have threatened to make Korea independent if the riots continue.

Saturday, October 19.

The gunboats *Nashville* and *Wilmington* are launched at Newport News, Va., with imposing naval demonstrations. . . . Cotton prices suffer a serious decline.

England is reported to have sent an ultimatum to Venezuela stating the terms on which the boundary dispute will be settled. . . . Europe doubts the value of the Porte's promise to reform Armenia.

Sunday, October 20.

Commissioner Wright publishes a report on strikes and lockouts in the past seven years. . . . Senator Chandler writes a letter to the President on the railway combination and urges enforcement of the anti-trust law.

The Spanish Minister states that Spain can not make any overtures to the Cuban insurgents. . . . Fourteen more of the Vegetarian murderers are sentenced to death by the Chinese Government.

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